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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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BULGARIA ENTERED BY BRITISH TROOPS; ISHTIP IS CAPTURED

Enemy Territory Invaded; One End Of Last Defense Line Taken

ROUT CONTINUES

Servians Achieve Important Success On Left Bank Of Vardar

BOOTY INCREASES

Bulgarians Get German Help And Try To Make Stand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—An official despatch from the British headquarters at Salonika reports:

British troops entered Bulgaria opposite Kosturino yesterday.

Reuter's agency learns that the Servians have captured Ishtip.

The Servian official communique issued yesterday evening reports:

The Servians on the 24th achieved a very important success on the left bank of the Vardar.

We reached Krivolak and the outskirts of Ishtip. In this region we captured a colonel commanding a Bulgarian regiment, a considerable number of prisoners, four howitzers, three mountain guns, 100 horses, wagons with their teams. Gradsko station, which was defended by German troops, has fallen into our hands with enormous supplies, including some mountain guns, most of them of heavy caliber.

Enemy In Complete Rout

Northwards of Prilep we are pursuing the enemy near Izvor, where he is completely routed and in retreat. Here we captured a great number of wagons with material. An enemy battery which attempted to come into action, was attacked by our machine-guns. The men were killed and the guns taken. A complete German machine-gun section, which was also captured, complained that they had been abandoned intentionally by the Bulgarians.

The Germans are continually compelling the Bulgarians to return to the fighting line.

At Troyali the enemy set fire to their depots. The flames spread to an hospital, where over a hundred Bulgarian wounded perished.

It is confirmed that the Bulgarians continue to commit atrocities on our captured soldiers.

Near Bulgarians' Last Defense

London, September 25.—On the Macedonia front the whole Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko Road connecting the two Bulgarian Armies is now in the hands of the Allies, whose cavalry is within ten miles of the second line Veles-Ishtip-Prilep. The enemy is fighting desperately to obtain possession of this road and also of the sector west of Prilep. The Allies, however, are as near Uskub as the enemy, the occupation of which would be very important. We hold the Vardar from Ghevgeli to Gradsko. The Servians continue to take prisoners and have captured another thirty guns in addition to those previously reported.

Germans Rush Up Help

Paris, September 25.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Despite fresh reinforcements of German troops the enemy was obliged to continue his retreat northwards. Strong rearguards are still making a desperate resistance northwestward of Monastir beyond Prilep and are progressing towards Krushevo, Kichevo and Veles.

The Servians in the center have captured the Popadija Massif eastwards of the Babuna and have gained ground westwards of the Lower Cerna. They have also enlarged their bridgehead northwards of the Vardar and have captured the heights between the Vardar and the Krivalakavitza Valley, where the enemy is hastily entrenching.

On the right wing the British, French and Greek troops have thrown strong advance guards across the Vardar at Gradetz and Hudovo and have captured Karasafi Massif north of Lake Doiran.

The booty is increasing. Thirty guns were captured on the 23rd and also some railway material.

Liberty Loan Campaign Off Today With $100,000 Already In Subscriptions

Good Start Is Made In Drive Hoped To Raise At Least A Million For Fourth American War Issue

The Liberty Loan Drive starts today with G.$100,000 already subscribed in Shanghai and G.$50,000 pledged by Americans in Hankow. There will be no special program, the committee being content to conduct a thorough and systematic canvass of all Americans and Allied Nationals in the Settlement. The decorated headquarters at 26 Nanking Road, the British Tank wending its way through the streets, a heavy advertising campaign in the foreign and Chinese publications and the activities of hustling committeemen will be the external features of the three weeks' campaign for funds with which to combat the aims and arms of Germany.

Allied Consuls have pledged their co-operation and at their suggestion Monday will be designated as Flag Day to enhance interest in the Liberty Loan campaign and to celebrate the recent victories of Allied armies. Mr. N. T. Johnson, United States Consul-in-Charge, has asked THE CHINA PRESS to urge all Americans to fly the Stars and Stripes Monday.

The final meeting of the campaign committee was held at headquarters last night and Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, chairman, outlined the methods to be employed in soliciting subscriptions. All details were explained to the workers and blanks were distributed for the securing of pledges. Committeemen have all been assigned to districts and the various sections will be thoroughly covered.

Liberty flags have been sent to all American hongs. The banners are to be adorned with white stars as each ten percent of the firm's employes subscribe for bonds. When the entire personnel has purchased bonds, the 100 percent star, of gold, will be placed in the center of the flag. Much rivalry is manifest between the employes of big American hongs and Liberty flags will help create interest in the sale of bonds.

Four-minute speakers will tour Shanghai beginning Monday, talking in theaters, hotels, amusement places and clubs. Among the speakers will be Dean Walker of the Cathedral, Dr. C. M. Caldwell, Paymaster Shirley, U.S.N.; Mr. E. P. Graham-

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OVER 50,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN PALESTINE

Turkish Defeat Is Complete, With Whole Army Out Of Action

(French Wireless)

Lyons, September 26.—Palestine: The defeat of the Turks is complete. St. Jean d'Acre is taken. Palestine is lost for the enemy and the Turkish army there is out of action. The Allied forces are pursuing the defeated enemy on both sides of the Jordan. Over 50,000 prisoners and 265 guns have been taken.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—Reuter's agency learns that the 265 guns which were captured in Palestine are believed to be the whole of the guns in the possession of the two Turkish armies destroyed there. The prisoners exceed 45,000.

Our cavalry is quite close to Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway, the Arabs have captured Jerdun, three miles north of Maan and the position of the Turkish forces is now broken in two eastwards of Jordan, and, both portions being cut off from Damascus, their position is critical and probably few of the Turkish fighting forces will escape.

An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Eastwards of Jordan we are approaching Amman, north of which the Arabs have effected important demolitions of the railway.

Other Arab troops are pressing the enemy forces retiring northward from Maan.

Our prisoners now total over 40,000 and we have captured 265 guns.

London, September 25.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Our cavalry has occupied Tiberias, Semakh and Essamra on the shores of Lake Tiberias, despite a determined resistance.

Eastward of Jordan our cavalry has occupied Amman and is pursuing the Turks along the Hedjaz railway.

Our casualties since the 18th have been below one-tenth of the number of prisoners taken.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine, wiring yesterday, reports:

A few hundred Turks at Haifa resisted our advance until they were overcome, the enemy guns holding out till their ammunition was spent.

The population of Haifa, including the German colonists, enthusiastically welcomed the British.

Characteristic of the strained relations between the Germans and the Turks was the incident of a captured German major who, when he attempted to flee with the other Germans, was forced by the Turks to participate in the defense of Haifa. The Administration of the town was taken over without the slightest hitch.

London, September 25.—The French press is enthusiastic over the exploits of Colonel Lawrence mentioned yesterday. They say that his name will surely become legendary in Great Britain. Colonel Lawrence, who was formerly a member of the staff of the British Museum and an extraordinary linguist, has been engaged with the operations of the Hedjaz Arabs for three years and performed almost incredible feats, including one march of 1,300 miles.

RUMANIAN ARRESTED HERE AS SPY SUSPECT

Julian Cataru, Deported From Japan On Same Charge, Is In French Custody

Suspected of being an enemy spy, Julian Cataru, a Rumanian newspaperman living at the Kalee Hotel, was taken into custody by the French authorities Thursday morning and is now being detained pending a hearing. Cataru arrived in Shanghai from Japan a month ago as a deportee suspected of espionage to Yokohama. His hearing will take place as soon as advices are received from Paris deciding whether the local French court has jurisdiction or not.

The arrest was effected by Captain Schmitt and Detective Litagne of the French Police, Detective Sullivan of the Shanghai Municipal Police and United States Marshal Kavanagh, who served notice on Cataru in his quarters at the Kalee Hotel.

The question of jurisdiction was provoked by the fact that Rumania is no longer actively engaged in the war and a cable was sent to the Parisian authorities for a ruling.

Reports from Japan, where the man is said to have registered under the name of Jean Calaru, allege that he went to Yokohama from Vladivostok, posing as a major in the Rumanian army and head of the Rumanian Military Commission to Tokio. When the suspicion of the Japapnese authorities was aroused, the Minister of Home Affairs ordered his deportation and a squad of detectives was detailed to see him off for China from Nagasaki.

Cataru is thirty years old and the Japanese newspapers assign a long list of atrocities in Russia and the Balkans to him. He is also alleged to have been a ringleader in the plot to assassinate the King of Rumanian and to overthrow the government.

Gordius Nielsen Sued For Criminal Libel

Mr. Richard Hope Brings Action In Danish Consular Court

An action for criminal libel has been filed by Mr. Richard Hope, of the editorial staff of THE CHINA PRESS, against Mr. Gordius Nielsen, late of The Shanghai Gazette, in the Royal Danish Consular Court at Shanghai. It is understood that the case will be set for hearing early next month.

GAMBLERS TAKEN IN RAID

Police raided a house in an alleyway off Honan Road shortly before ten o'clock last night, arresting 17. The men will answer to charges of gambling at the Mixed Court this morning.

'Ironing Out Another Wrinkle'

—Darling, in The New York Tribune

Alarm Expressed In German Paper Over New Defeat

Frankfort Journal Points Out Need Of Restoring Damaged German Prestige

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 26.—The success of the Entente in Macedonia and Palestine has greatly alarmed the Frankfurter Zeitung, which cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the strategic skill of the enemy. It says that the Entente, especially the English, show themselves again as masters of colonial warfare and also admits that the point at which the Allies broke through in Macedonia was very cleverly chosen. The paper urges the Central Powers to tackle the problem of defense as "the enemy has caused us serious military damage."

GERMANS TO REMOVE CIVILIANS FROM METZ

Will Evacuate Populations Of Other Parts Of Alsace-Lorraine Under Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 25.—A message from Berlin announces that arrangements are being made for the expeditious evacuation of the civilians in Metz and other places of Alsace-Lorraine likely to come within range of the enemy long range guns.

This is the first public admission that the German High Command feels anxiety with regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

The Weather

Fair today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 85.6 and the minimum 62, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.7 and 67.4.

Regular Camp, Even To Stew, Out At Rifle Range Toaay

American Company Gets Taste Of Tent Life When Bugle Blows At 5:30 a.m.

By Our War (Hongkew) Correspondent

With the American Co., S. V. C., Rifle Range Camp, September 27.—It's a regular camp—slum gullion, mouth-organs and all. The "slum" was served up under the camouflage of "Lancashire Hot Pot" by reason of the timidity of the ex-army cook, but it tasted just as well under the alias. The harmonica feature was provided by an ex-National guardsman. Thus both messroom and camp have the true military flavor.

Rifle Range Camp, Captain S. A. Ransom commanding, went into operation in smooth style, with everybody happy, even the first platoon, which went on guard for the night immediately after mess. Fifty-four officers and men were on hand for mess and it is expected that by tomorrow afternoon when more of the men will be free from business duties the camp will number about 70 men.

Most of the outfit did the hike from the new drill hall to the range arriving about 6 p.m. with light equipment and heavy appetites. The company hadn't figured on taking a band along, but Pte. Treadwell produced a mouth-organ after the men had got beyond the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police and provided marching accompaniment for the rest of the route.

The camp was found set up by the Headquarters Staff on arrival, the company street running across the Range between the 700 and 800 yard ranges, or reasonably safe from the recruits who will be popping at the targets from the 100-yard mark in the morning. The company was lined up and dismissed after arrival in order to give the boys a chance to settle disputes about cots and arrange their bunks and tents for the night.

Bugler Simon, who has already distinguished himself for the harmonious sounding of the calls, got a wonderful response to the mess signal shortly afterward. The mess, as said, was of classical order and the doughboys who hedged on the march-out exhibited as healthy a desire for nourishment as anybody. The menu included pea soup (dolled up as "puree"), the stew aforementioned, an asparagus omelette, cheese, fruit and coffee. Acting Camp Q. M. Kay didn't have a bit of trouble in collecting the $3 mess fee from everybody after the meal was over.

After mess the first platoon went on guard, Lieut. R. K. Hykes taking charge as Officer of the Day. The other two platoons, after shouting a few consoling remarks to the crowd filing off to the posts and guard tent, coagulated about one of the tents on the camp street where Ptes. Keene and Glemby had unslung a couple of ukuleles and were diffusing a program of tropical music to offset the chill of the evening. The entertainment program of the camp is already well under way. A few active members of the company have had their heads together and as a result Captain Ranson and the rest of the officers, Lieutenants R. K. Hykes, A. H. Swan, V. Olsen and G. F. Ashley, were invited tonight to attend a smoker which the men are going to give in the mess hall Sunday evening. A flock of able amateurs has been rounded up in the outfit itself and several non-members have volunteered their services, so an enlivened time is anticipated. A sheet of songs has been printed and these were distributed by the promoters with instructions for everybody to get busy and learn the words.

Up At 5:30 This Morning

Reveille is at 5:30 and Sergt. Hampton is to take everybody in hand at 5:50 for twenty minutes of setting-up exercise. Musketry drill, which is to be the principal feature throughout the camping period, will

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FRENCH-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE BEGUN IN THE CHAMPAGNE

Americans Make Seven-Mile Advance On Front Of Twenty

PROGRESS SWIFT

French Have Driven In Four Miles Deep Further West

FIGHT NORTHWARD

New Push Is Launched On Both Sides Of Argonne

(French Wireless)

Lyons, September 26.—The French and American Armies attacked this morning on either side of the Argonne. Operations are progressing successfully. The advance of the French troops on the eastern side of Argonne, in certain places, has reached a depth of six kilometers.

Lyons, September 26.—American official communique:

This morning west of Verdun the 14th (?) Army attacked the enemy on a front of twenty miles and advanced their line to an average depth of seven miles. We have captured the Bois-des-Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Gercourt and Drillancourt.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Press dispatches say that the French and American forces have started a new offensive in the Champagne sector, the initial progress of which is favorable.

General Pershing's communique for yesterday reports: The day was quiet in the sector held by our troops.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 26.—The official communique issued this afternoon announces that a Franco-American offensive in Champagne has begun.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy renewed his attacks yesterday evening in the regions of Allemant and Moulin de Laffaux. He succeeded in penetrating our lines at the latter point but our energetic counter-attack re-established the situation. Farther south we extended our gain east of Sancy and took prisoners.

At five o'clock this morning we attacked in Champagne in co-operation with the American army operating farther east.

Enemy Also Attacking

The official communique issued last evening reported:

West of St. Quentin the enemy this afternoon attempted to eject us from the L'Epine-de-Dallon. All his assaults were repulsed.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the day was marked by violent enemy reactions on the Moisy Farm Plateau and in the region north of Allement, where there was desperate fighting all day long. Despite repeated efforts the enemy failed to recover our gains of the previous days, lost heavily and left prisoners in our hands.

British Progress Near St. Quentin

London, September 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We made further progress yesterday evening and during the night in the neighborhood of Selency and at Gricourt.

The enemy counter-attacked several times, twice in great strength, northward of Gricourt and was repulsed on both occasions. Two companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment in one instance met the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing a number. In the evening the enemy again attacked Gricourt and at first made progress. We immediately counter-attacked and completely restored the situation, taking forty prisoners.

We took 1,000 prisoners and a

large number of machine-guns northwestward of St. Quentin on Tuesday.

A successful local operation on Monday night slightly advanced our line southeastward of Inchy.

We repulsed raids eastward of Demicourt and northward of Lens.

The enemy made a raid westward of Sauchy-Auchy and captured a British post. A few of our men are missing. The enemy again attacked the same posts and were repulsed.

We carried out a successful raid in the Wulverghem sector and took a few prisoners.

Selency Is Captured

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There was sharp local fighting this morning in the neighborhood of Selency, which we captured with several prisoners.

Our rifle and machine-gun fire broke up with loss three counter-attacks made northwestward of Fayet.

We beat off an attempted surprise attack by the enemy eastward of Epehy. Many German dead lie in front of our positions.

We repulsed raiders during the night southeastward of Inchy.

A strong party of the enemy entered a post in the neighborhood of Moeuvres but was ejected by a counter-attack.

Aviation.—Two thousand photographs were taken yesterday and our observers reported much damage to the enemy battery positions as the result of our artillery fire. We dropped 12½ tons of bombs, two aerodromes and several railway junctions being heavily attacked.

There was much fighting in the air. We destroyed thirty-one aeroplanes and drove down twenty-two. Ten British machines are missing. Eight enemy balloons were destroyed.

Local Operations Continued

London, September 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We successfully continued local operations yesterday afternoon and last night.

Northwestward of St. Quentin English troops made progress and captured certain strongly defended localities in the neighborhood of Selency and Gricourt, taking a number of prisoners.

Besides the counter-attacks launched by the enemy northwestward of Fayet, he also twice unsuccessfully attacked us northward of Gricourt.

The English in a successful minor operation northwestward of La Bassee advanced their line and took over a hundred prisoners. We repulsed a counter-attack in this locality during the night, taking several prisoners.

We improved our positions slightly northwestward of Armentieres and took several prisoners in patrol encounters and raids between Armentieres and Ypres.

A German official communique issued today reports:

The enemy obtained a temporary footing on the height between Pontruet and Gricourt but our counter-attack recaptured the position.

The French made small breaches in our positions between Francilly and the Somme.

Ludendorff Secretly Admits Defeat

London, September 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday, reports:

A confidential order issued by von Ludendorff on August 11, admits the defeat of the 2nd army under the command of General Von Marwitz, which he attributes to the troops allowing themselves to be surprised by a mass attack of tanks and inadequate artillery reserves. He gives elaborate and detailed instructions regarding measures to fight tanks, declaring that it is absolutely inadmissable that tanks, after penetrating the advanced lines, should be able to push forward for miles. He deplores the disappearance of the principle that troops must hold out to the last man.

AGENT OF BOLSHEVIKI IN LONDON RELEASED

British Representatives In Russia Are Allowed To Leave In Return

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—Litvinoff, the Bolshevik agent in Great Britain, accompanied by fifty-four compatriots, is leaving London today for a neutral port on his way to Russia.

It is stated that Great Britain's representatives in Russia are on their way to England.

Amsterdam, September 25.—The Rheinsiche-Westphaelische Zeitung announces that the Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned to death the former Ministers of War, Polivanoff and Wierchevski. The sentences will not be executed at present.

Allied Troops Praised By Japanese Officers

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Lieutenant General K. Chaikushi, Inspector General of heavy artillery of the Japanese army and a member of the mission which recently inspected the British, French and Italian fronts, while visiting here expressed high praise for the bravery and fortitude of the Allied troops.

Other members of the mission were the Chief of Staff, Colonel T. Yoshida, Colonel T. Higuchi and Major S. Uchida.

REICHSTAG IS TOLD REASON FOR DEFEAT

Due To British Reinforcements And American Intervention, General Explains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 25.—In the Reichstag yesterday General von Wrisberg, explaining the military situation on the West front, attributed the failure of the German blow east of Rheims to the impossibility of securing a surprise.

The subsequent Allied successes were largely due to the English bringing over their home army and the intervention of the American divisions. He admitted that the British attack on August 8 was a great success.

The German withdrawals in Flanders had been made in order to prevent an enveloping British attack.

Dealing with the St. Mihiel salient, General von Wrisberg said: "The American army should not terrify us. We shall also settle with them."

He admitted the Allied successes in the Balkans and Palestine.

He claimed that the German army is now adequately armed against tanks.

Summing up the general military situation, General von Wrisberg said: "Despite material losses we are well protected."

CLYDE SHIPYARD STRIKE MENACING TO OUTPUT

Government Expected To Use Pressure To Force Men Back To Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—The railwaymen's strike is collapsing and at a mass meeting held in Cardiff today the men decided to return to work.

London, September 25.—A statement from a reliable source regarding the strike of Clyde shipwrights and other shipyard trades, which has spread to Barrow and the east coast of Scotland, points out that the action of the men, who demand a minimum wage of £5 a week, is disavowed by their executives. Moreover it is a repudiation of the undertaking of the shipyards and trades unions, that there will be no stoppages of work on the continued scheme to secure the utmost production framed by them and their employers last April.

As ship production is a vital national necessity, the Government must act promptly. The law provides three methods: enlistment in the army of strikers of military age, prosecution of ringleaders under the Defense of the Realm Act and the fining of strikers by the Munitions Tribunal. The decision of the Government will probably be announced very shortly.

RAINEY PICTURES COMING FOR RED CROSS BENEFIT

Films Taken During Second African Expedition Will Be Screened Throughout China

Moving pictures taken by Mr. Paul J. Rainey during his second African Expedition will be brought from the United States and exhibited throughout China for the benefit of the American Red Cross. While in Peking, Mr. Rainey telegraphed to Washington for the films and they are expected here within a few weeks.

Mr. Rainey and his assistant, Mr. Edward Heller, are at present in Harbin taking moving pictures and collecting zoological specimens for the American Museum of Natural History. From Harbin they will go through Mongolia and Korea returning to Peking and Shanghai prior to a journey through South China.

APPEAL TO THE WORLD MADE BY LITHUANIA

Province Wrested From Russia By Germany Seeks Help Against Oppressors

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The inhabitants of Lithuania, on the Russian border, one of the provinces seized by Germany under he Brest-Litovsk treaty, have addressed a formal protest to all the nations of the world against their fate. After they have addressed themselves to the German Chancellor without result they now appeal to the outside world in a vehement protest against their oppressors.

Through their National Council the Lithuanians declare that they do not care to share the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, but they have been overwhelmed by the peace of the Bolsheviki and brought to the extreme limit of their strength, and protest against the Brest-Litovsk treaty because it would dismember the territory of the Lithuanians and is an act of violence against the free will of the people.

Political Struggle In Siberia Is Ended

Directoire To Wield Supreme Power Till National Constituent Assembly Meets

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 27.—All classes here rejoice that the solution of the problem of Government has been resolved in the form of the Directoire, which will wield supreme powers until the National Constituent Assembly is convened.

Even General Horvath's paper here notes with satisfaction that the political struggle in the Far East is at last over and General Horvath's working Cabinet no longer necessary.

The appointment of General Horvath as High Commissioner has not yet been confirmed. The preparations made by the Cadet and other political organisations for what they call the triumph of their candidate have been suspended and the Ikon with a famous choir which was on its way here from Harbin and was to be the special feature of the triumphal procession and night illuminations has returned to Harbin.

News has been received from Irkutsk of the death of Captain Digby Jones who was on his way from the Murman Coast to Vladivostok. He died at Tcheliasinsk. No details are available.

PEACE MOVE IS URGED ON YANGTSZE TUCHUNS

Telegrams Pouring In On Hupeh Governor Telling Need For Conciliation

Telegrams urging peace in China are being poured into the office of General Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh, according to a Peking telegram last night. A message from Hsu Shih-chang, the President-Elect, suggested that all the military leaders of the North and the South jointly petition President Feng Kuo-chang for immediate peace. He explained that it would be most embarrassing for the President if he should issue a mandate for peace in compliance with the request of Generals Tsao K'un and Wu Pei-fu and others and then have other generals ignore it.

Generals Lu Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao and Tsen Chun-hsuan intimated in a telegram to General Wang that the burden of mediation will eventually fall on the Yangtsze Tuchuns and they should at once prepare themselves to act. General Li Shun of Kiangsu wires that since the southwest would never tolerate General Tuan Chi-jui, peace would be impossible unless the Premier retires.

The leaders at the Chungking military Conference, including General Tang Chi-yao, Acting Tuchun Hsiung Keh-wu, Tuchun Liu Shih-shi, Generals Shih Hsin-chuan, Li Tien-chai, Yu Yu-jen and Chang Fang and Mr. Chen Ko-chang jointly repeated their demands for the fall of the Tuan Cabinet and the restoration of the defunct Parliament as a preliminary step for peace.

NEW ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN IN MANILA

D. A. Moffet To Conduct Resale Of Holdings On Governor Harrison's Resignation

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The appointment is announced of Mr. Douglas A. Moffett as Director of the office of Alien Property Custodian of the Philippines, succeeding Governor Francis Burton Harrison, who has resigned. Mr. Moffett will have charge of the resale of a number of enemy owned properties.

U. S. TRADE MISSION IS COMING TO JAPAN

21 In Body Whose Object Is To Develop More Harmonious Relations

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Seattle, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Twenty-one financiers, business men and leaders in the shipping industry compose a special mission to Japan to develop harmonious trade and economic relations, which goes forth within three weeks. The mission will carry a message of good will from Seattle and the Northwest to the Japanese people and the Japanese business world.

AMERICAN SLAV SOCIETY TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Central Body Decides To Invest Two Million Dollars In Loan

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Pittsburgh, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Supreme Assembly of National Slovaks' Society announces that the Society will purchase two million dollars of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. Several hundred thousand Slovaks in all sections of the United States are members of the Society.

GERMAN PRESS SNEERS AT HERTLING'S SPEECH

One Paper Says Parts Of It Were Hissed By Audience

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 25.—The German newspapers comment unfavorably on Count Hertling's speech.

The Lokalanzeiger admits that the speech was received with icy silence and some passages were hissed.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that one finds no reference in the speech to all the burning questions of vital interest to the life of the nation. "Count Hertling fails to understand our present needs."

London, September 25.—Count Hertling reiterated that he was in entire sympathy with the idea of a League of Nations provided the equal rights of all members of the League were guaranteed. He also reiterated that the idea of a restriction of armaments was thoroughly capable of discussion and concluded by recapitulating his previous views regarding the freedom of the seas.

Herr Brueninghaus, speaking on behalf of the Admiralty, declared that more U-boats are now in operation than at any period since the war.

London, September 26.—The newspapers describe Count Hertling's speech as the speech of a falling minister and dying system numbling old fallacies and arguments because he knows the position is insecure. He said nothing to remove the objection of the Allies to the whole German program, namely, that Germany cannot be trusted.

Amsterdam, September 25.—Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag and referring to the Austro-Hungarian peace note, said that the German Government did not think this the most suitable moment for a renewal of such appeals, when the enemy was suffering from war psychosis and the intoxication of victory. The appeal, however, had been despatched and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria had forthwith adhered to it.

In the course of a review of the world situation, he mentioned the Allied expeditions in Russia and said that it was not likely that the Allies would advance further from the Murman coast owing to various difficulties.

He said that Germany had agreed to hand over to Spain one of the interned German ships for the duration of the war and against proper compensation for every Spanish ship Germany sank.

Referring to the peace in the east, Admiral von Hintze said: "It is to our interest and the interest of the German Empire and its Allies to adhere to the peace of Brest-Litovsk as long as it is at all possible."

Prof. Robertson Tells Of Czechs' Activities

The achievements of the Czechs and the significance of their activities in Siberia furnished the topic of an interesting stereoptican lecture delivered by Professor C. H. Robertson, at the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. auditorium last night. Professor Robertson gained the information necessary for the lecture during a year of association war work in the north.

The lecture was under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. and was presided over by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

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377 Members to Sept. 25th.

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

Anking, Canton, Chaohsien, Changli, Chaling, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hinghwa, Huchow, Hwanghsien, Kacheh, Kaifeng, Kashing, Kiangyin, Kiukiang, Juchow, Mintsing, Nanking, Nanchang, Peking, Pootung, Pukow, Shanghai, Suining, Sansing, Shenchow, Soochow, Suichow, Weihsien, Wuhu, Wuchang, Taianfu, Yangchow, Yuyao.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Kaiser Trying To Use Masons As Peace Bait

American Scottish Rite Council Denounces New German Propaganda Effort

(American Wireless To Reuter)

St. Louis, Missouri, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry have adopted resolution vigorously denouncing the attempts of the Kaiser to use the Orders to abet the German peace propaganda.

The resolution says that "the German terms of place shall never be considered by the Masonic Orders because it is an inconclusive peace. Only a peace insuring lasting peace, such as the American proposals, shall be given consideration."

Congressmen Pay Visit To Munitions Plant

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Philadelphia, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—More than a score of Members of Congress, headed by Speaker Champ Clark, were shown over some modern munitions plants in this vicinity. Mr. Clark said that "it is the most inspiring exhibition of American industrial preparedness that we have ever seen and indicates the tremendous resources that the country is using to win the war. We are more than ever convinced of the speedy triumph of our cause."

U.S. May Admit Aliens Who Fought For Allies

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the admission into the United States of aliens who have joined the military forces of the Allies. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

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FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attraetive for investors.

Fire Insurance
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China Realty Co., Ltd.
Nanking and Kiangse Roads

John Howard Payne

wrote

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

but then

John

didn't know

about

THE

TRIANON CAFE

We Invite You

to drop in and form your own opinion

Don't Forget The Address:

"AVENUE EDWARD VII"

These Gentlemen Will Sell You YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

A census of Shanghai is to be taken next week by the American Liberty Loan Committee, for which purpose the Settlement map has been divided into 16 sections, as set out below, with the names of the workers for each section.

The purpose of the census is to learn definitely how many Americans are in Shanghai and how small will be the percentage of these who will not buy a Liberty Bond while exchange is so favorable. Incidentally it will be known how large will be the percentage of Liberty Bond buyers of other nationality than American.

The reader who selects his section from below will see at a glance the name of the particular committeeman who will call on him:—

Section I.—EDWARD VII. - HONAN - CANTON - BUND:
Messrs. J. J. Keegan, G. A. Roper, R. L. Mooney.

Section II.—CANTON - SZECHUEN - FOOCHOW - BUND:
Messrs. J. D. Gaines, E. H. Dodge, W. S. Leonard, F. D. Drake.

Section III.—FOOCHOW - SZECHUEN - HANKOW - BUND:
Messrs. F. G. Boulon W. Yost.

Section IV.—HANKOW - SZECHUEN - KIUKIANG - BUND:
Messrs. R. B. Nichols, E. S. Williams.

Section V.—KIUKIANG - SZECHUEN - NANKING - BUND:
Messrs. H. O. Hashagen, H. J. Sheridan.

Section VI.—NANKING - SZECHUEN - JINKEE - BUND:
Messrs. C. R. Tichenor, H. T. Bradley.

Section VII.—JINKEE - SZECHUEN - PEKING - BUND:
Messrs. R. D. Bunn, J. S. Dolan.

Section VIII.—PEKING - SZECHUEN - SOOCHOW - BUND:
Messrs. I. R. Green, Q. Gregory, E. H. Dodge.

Section IX.—CANTON - HONAN - FOOCHOW - SZECHUEN:
Messrs. F. J. Twogood, P. E. Green.

Section X.—FOOCHOW - HONAN - HANKOW - SZECHUEN:
Messrs. E. A. Ericson, F. D. Smith.

Section XI.—HANKOW - HONAN - NANKING - SZECHUEN:
Messrs. G. F. Ashley, T. C. Lempest.

Section XII.—NANKING - KIANGSE - SOOCHOW - SZECHUEN:
Mr. F. J. Raven.

Section XIII.—NANKING - HONAN - SOOCHOW - KIANGSE:
Mr. R. W. Squires.

Section XIV.—ALL SETTLEMENT WEST OF HONAN ROAD, SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK AND NORTH OF FRENCH CONCESSION BOUNDARY LINE:
Messrs. H. P. Sailor, H. Gulick.

Section XV.—FRENCH CONCESSION:
Messrs. J. B. Powell, J. H. Black.

Section XVI.—HONGKEW NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK:
Messrs. W. C. McRae, M. C. Shirley, H. R. Snyder.

Section XVII.—MISSIONARY SECTION:
Messrs. C. M. Caldwell, C. L. Boynton.

Section XVIII.—POOTUNG:
Mr. W. I. Eisler.

Section XIX.—UNITED STATES POST OFFICE:
Mr. N. E. Lurton.

Section XX.—SPECIAL:
Mr. A. B. Hykes.

Messrs. W. Morris, and N. A. Thompson will attend at Liberty Loan Headquarters, 26 Nanking Road.

Give this matter your serious consideration NOW.

Decide how many Bonds you can purchase, and then add a little more to the amount you will be willing to subscribe when the committeeman calls on you.

Help to end the war in the only way it can be ended --- by victory over the Germans.

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

American Express Co., American Trading Co., Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Andrews and George, Arts and Crafts, Ltd., Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrille de Chine, C. Bianchi, Butterfield and Swire, Dr. C. Cameron, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., China Realty Co., Ltd. Chung Foo Union Bank, Connell Bros. Company, Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd., Robert Dollar Co., Dunlop Rubber Co. (Far East), Ltd., Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, F. E. D., Inc., Getz Bros. and Co., of the Orient, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, International Savings Society, Arkell and Douglas, Inc., Klauber Trading Corporation, Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., Lever Bothers (China), Ltd., J. H. Lum, S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., National Commercial Bank, Ltd., Office Appliance Co., C. S. Sparke, Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Walk-Over Shoe Store, Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., W. Z. Zee and Sons.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Filipino Doctor Sentenced To Nine Months In Bilibid

Judgment in the case of Dr. Jose Ampil Diaz was handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China yesterday. Diaz was acquitted of the charge of larceny but was convicted on that of adultery and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Bilibid prison, Manila, and to pay costs of the action.

Following are the judgments:

The accused is charged with the larceny of certain personal effects contained in two trunks belonging to to a woman with whom he had been living for something more than a year previous to the date of the alleged offence. The accused admits having taken the trunks but claims that he did so with the consent of the complaining witness and in pursuance of a reconciliation with her who had meanwhile left him. Certain correspondence (Exhibits "1," "2," "L" and "M") which passed between the parties about ten days after the date alleged in the information tends to corroborate defendant's claim and certainly does not indicate that the complaining witness considered his possession felonious. It is admitted, moreover, that the trunks themselves were returned and, while the complaining witness testifies that some of the contents were not returned, we are unable to find in view of the evidence already mentioned, a felonious intent in the original taking, for defendant's testimony that complainant's landlady gave him permission to take the articles is corroborated by her statement that she assisted him. She also testifies that the removal was effected openly and without appearance of stealth.

"The purpose of the taking must be felonious; that is, it must be such a purpose as actuates a thief. . . . The thing must be taken without any fair claim of right, with the intent to appropriate so far as to deprive the owner of it permanently knowingly, or with the *bona fide* belief that the taking is against the owner's consent and intended disposal of the thing."

The evidence being insufficient to show such felonious intent any liability for the effects, if such there were, not returned must necessarily be civil rather than criminal. The accused must, therefore, be acquitted with costs *de officio*.

The information in Cause No. 678 charges that the defendant—

"did between the 15th day of February, 1917, and the 17th day of June, 1918, live as man and wife with one . . . being at the time married to one . . . and did during the times aforesaid, at various times, commit adultery with the said . . . and thereby was and is guilty of the crime of adultery, against the laws of the United States."

The information in Cause No. 679 is similar except that the name of the woman and the dates are different.

It is admitted by the defendant that he did live with the woman named in the first information during the period there specified and the sole question is whether the proof of defendant's marriage is sufficient. For it is not claimed that the woman is married and unless defendant is, the acts charged fail to constitute that particular crime.

The evidence of defendant's marriage consists of the certificate (Exhibit "I") of his registration at the American Consulate-General which contains the following recital: "He is married to . . . who was born in Alcala, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands." Following this is a list of children, five in all.

Defendant's counsel contends that this certificate is not sufficient evidence of marriage because the facts recited were not within the official cognisance of the one who made the certificate. Whether, standing alone, the certificate would suffice we need not stop to determine for the vice-consul who prepared the certificate testified that the accused made oath that the information contained in the certificate was true, and this statement is corroborated by the accused himself. Moreover, at the bottom of the original certificate appears a signature purporting to be, and which the certificate recites is, that of the accused. We consider this quite sufficient to constitute an admission of marriage on the part of the accused. Indeed it was unnecessary for that purpose that the accused should have made the oath and subscribed his signature; if he had simply told the vice-consul or any one else that he was married such a statement would by the great weight of authority have been competent evidence against him and, in the absence of contrary proof, would have been accepted as sufficient. There is no attempt at contrary proof here. The defendant did not even take the stand in his own behalf in these cases. We must, therefore, find that the fact of marriage is proved by defendant's admission.

In Cause No. 679 it is conceded by the prosecution that the evidence is not sufficient to convict, but in Cause No. 678 we must find him guilty as charged.

There are several Acts of Congress relating to the crime of adultery and imposing different penalties, but as the Federal Penal Code is applicable we apply it in preference to any special law. The maximum penalty fixed by said code is three years but as the accused has already been incarcerated for nearly two months, he is hereby sentenced to nine months of imprisonment to be served in the American Prison at Shanghai until he can be transferred to Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, where the remainder of the said sentence shall be served. He is further adjudged to pay the costs of this prosecution.

New Regime At Murmansk Where The Russians Flock

Order And Safety On North Russian Coast Where Night Is Day; Refugees Months On Way, Seek Asylum From Robbery And Senseless Cruelty Of Bolsheviki

By Arthur E. Copping
(*New York Times*)

Murmansk, August 5.—At this war-made "open" northern port, where the sun goes on shining and flowers go on growing, and birds go on singing all night long, we are in a protected zone of order and safety, and know of the Russian revolution only by hearsay. Yet we know and hear of nothing else. For this is the haven whither come Russian refugees and refugees of half a dozen other nationalities. There are truck-loads and trainloads of them occupying railway sidings for days and weeks, and the outstanding word in their vocabulary is Bolsheviki—thieving Bolsheviki. Also are there large wooden houses full of refugees, houses specially built with grouped tiers of shelves for beds.

Some have been for three months and more painfully working their way by short stages and with countless long delays from mid or southern Russia. In their ranks babies are born and old men die, and still they drift across the blurred geography of a stricken world. If God be willing and the Allies continue kind, and the last skirt or pair of trousers still holds out, they intend some day to reach eastern Europe. Meanwhile their talk is of the Bolsheviki, the murderous Bolsheviki.

In one group an ex-professor of Petrograd University, who in his present attire would not be denied admission to an East End casual ward, was reviewing the dark chapters in Russia's history since her gaols were liberated, the secret police, the Nihilists, the war, Rasputin, and now the darkest chapter of all, the Bolsheviki, the awful, absurd Bolsheviki. His boy came up to borrow a pencil.

Boy Ruthlessly Murdered

"My son," said the professor when the lad was gone, "had a playmate in Petrograd, and they were together in the street. That other lad was doing nothing, but he wore some sort of a uniform as a boy cadet. Up came several Bolsheviki, several clumsy, cruel, insensate Bolsheviki. They stabbed the little fellow with bayonets, then they broke his skull, then they threw him, still alive, into the water. Ah!" and there was dignity in the contemptuous sweep of the professor's arm—"the stupid, dull Bolsheviki!"

Since leaving England I seem to have heard nothing but stories like that. My cabin companion at sea was one who a few months ago left Petrograd and the works he had controlled there—works that employed 10,000 hands.

One day the labor unrest took the form of putting him into a sack. The neck of the sack was tied; then he felt himself being rudely draggged across the floor to where he could be conveniently tipped out into the river. Clearly he foresaw what was coming, having known others of his class to perish that way, but the works had a guard of old soldiers, maimed but loyal, and they rescued their master.

Two days afterward the wayward, cowardly Bolsheviki came cringing to my cabin companion and asked him to forgive them.

"I replied," he said, in a voice at once stern and sad, "that they could continue at work because I had no power to dismiss them, but I would not accept their apology, and wished to have nothing more to do with them."

For in the prosperous previous days it was his philanthropic hobby to establish clubs and classes for his workpeople, and the paternal capitalist cannot help feeling a little sensitive, even when the bloody revolution is raging around him.

I walked up to where this little town is growing out among wild flowers and brushwood, and before a humble habitation I found an old man whose worn, dilapidated clothes retained some dulled brass buttons and dimmed gold braid, so that he suggested a poor, old, decayed mariner of the almshouse variety. I paused to wish him good-day through my English-speaking Russian companion, and the old man told us his story.

Refugee Once An Admiral

A few months ago he was an Admiral in high dockyard command, but the Bolsheviki had stolen all his property and confiscated his money at the bank. He had fled with the clothes he stood in and a little sum of money. Now in this house, which was shared with another family, he and his wife [the barefooted old lady was shaking mats at the door] were living on that little sum of money. They were as careful as they could be, but, oh, the price of everything was very great, so their little sum of money was swiftly running out.

"And when it is all gone," quavered the old man, "what can I do but shoot myself?" And he went off with faltering footsteps to gather fuel in the wood.

In mentioning that house I am reminded of another situated within the town—a house with bulging planking and lacking certain details of frontage embellishment, for even this town some few weeks ago received a momentary scratch from the Bolshevist monster. From Petrograd an official received instructions to send away the Allies. He returned this simple answer: "I refuse your command." "Then kill him," came the knock-kneed order to the knock-kneed adherents. So a bomb was thrown which injured the house but not the official. Whereupon order was enforced and continues to reign here and over the contiguous area.

Within the last few days the same sort of thing has happened at Archangel. Bolsheviki from elsewhere arrived to inaugurate a grotesque reign of terror, but it seems that they quickly decamped on espying, arriving, a contingent of Allied soldiers, and, without any casualties, peace and security were restored and firmly established.

On Saturday a Russian lad, accompanied by his little brother, distributed along the streets of this town handbills giving the foregoing news, whereupon children went on laughing and swinging and punting their rafts, and women put new zest into their al fresco domestic affairs, and men increased their industry with axes that perform miracles of carpentry. For at opposite poles are these two factors in the case—the cowardly and cruel Bolsheviki I hear about and the simple and kindly people I see. But more significant than any spoken words is the thing that is left unsaid. The talk of these Russian people is void of any reference to Germany. They are so engrossed in their own internal troubles, in the tragic chaos wrought by certain of their countrymen, that they have no eyes for external affairs, and so the sinister figure of the Hun lurks unseen behind the brutish figure of the Bolshevik, his victim, and his tool.

THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which aid digestion, cure Constipation, 'liverishness,' dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath.

Of all chemists, and post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application
Inspection invited

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

September 5, 1918. 19306

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Visit our New Department and inspect our stock of

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OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN SHANGHAI

PLENTY OF PLEASURE

may be obtained just now in the use of an open touring car, while the weather remains warm, BUT the cold winds of winter will soon be here. That is the time to appreciate the

LUXURIOUS COMFORT

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We strongly recommend you to drop in NOW and inspect this beautiful car.
We can still sell at the old price, but the next shipment will cost much more.
We have also a CHANDLER 6-Cylinder Coupe.

For prices and full information, apply to

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

EASTERN GARAGE Central 1159 and 2711

STAR GARAGE West 197 and 131

Help Win the War!
Buy a Liberty Bond!

A campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in China will begin on September 28 and continue until October 17, ending here a few days before the close of the drive in America so that time will be given to cable the result to Washington and secure an allotment of the bonds purchased here.

The present bond issue is for G. $6,000,000,000. The bonds will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. They will bear interest at 4¼% payable semi-annually and mature in 20 years. The U. S. Government reserves the right to purchase the bonds at the end of 15 years.

Send your order to one of these places

American Express Co., American-Oriental Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications. Bank of Taiwan, Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, International Bank, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, U. S. Postal Agency, Yokohama Specie Bank.

Subscribers in the outports who have no banking connections in Shanghai may purchase bonds through the Liberty Loan Committee. Write or wire Mr. J. W. Carney, Liberty Loan Committee, 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai, advising him as to the amount of bonds you wish to purchase, and under which of the six plans mentioned on this page you wish to subscribe.

SIX WAYS TO BUY BONDS

(1) Payment in Local Currency.

Bonds may by purchased through local banks and paid for in Mex. dollars or taels at a rate of exchange to be agreed upon between the purchaser and the bank. The bank will give the purchaser a receipt for the amount paid.

The purchaser will fill out an application for the bonds which will be forwarded to Washington by the bank. When the bonds are received in China they will be delivered to the purchaser under terms agreed upon at time of purchase.

(2) Payment by Cheque on bank in U.S.

Cheque on personal bank accounts in the United States will be accepted providing the cheques are issued by parties known to the bank.

(3) Purchasers by Letter of Credit.

Holders of letters of credit issued by banks in the United States may pay for bonds by drawing against letter of credit for the face value of the bonds.

(4) Demand Draft.

Payments for bonds may be made by demand draft on banks in the United States, but the purchase should be made through the bank issuing the demand draft.

(5) Telegraphic Transfer.

Payment may also be made by telegraphic transfer on same terms as above, but when using the T.T. of another bank, the buyer must pay the telegraphic charge to the bank receiving the subscription.

(6) Deferred Payments.

If the subscriber does not care to pay cash in full for the bonds at the time of making application, he may purchase bonds to any amount by making payment of 10% or more at the time of making the subscription and payments thereafter amounting to at least 10% per month. If bonds are purchased on this deferred scheme, interest on the balance due will be charged at the rate of 4½% per annum for the first three months and 5% per annum for the remainder of the period during which payments are made.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser when final payment is made.

The initial payment on bonds purchased under this plan may be made in any of the ways specified above, but at the time application is made the purchaser must fix exchange for the deferred payments and sign a tael note for the balance due on the purchase price.

As the banks must settle exchange forward on deferred payments, the rate offered for bonds purchased on this plan will not be so favorable as on cash purchases.

In your application please state whether you wish the bonds delivered to some address you designate in the States or whether you wish the bonds to be sent to you in China.

Don't wait for a Committee Member to call on you. Decide at once what your duty is and then subscribe.

This space contributed for the winning of the war by Ault and Wiborg Co., Bank of Canton, Bank of Communications, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, British-American Tobacco Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, China Mail S.S. Co., Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., Frazar and Co., Garner, Queich and Co., Dr. John Goddard, International Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Mitsui Bank, Mustard and Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Savoy Hotel, Shanghai Chemical Laboratory, Shanghai Commercial Bank, Thomas W. Simmons and Co., Sincere Co., Sullivan's Candies and Widler and Co.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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WEATHER

Misty, damp but rather fine weather on our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

An Inter-Allied Chamber Of Commerce

IT is a happy omen that the leading commercial bodies in the Settlement should have the foresight and the breadth of vision to look far ahead in order to be fully equipped against the certain attempt of the common enemy of mankind after the war to re-establish the powerful position it occupied in the markets of the world before the war. It is a foregone conclusion that things can never return to what they were before the war. A general recasting of political, economic and commercial relations among the nations of the world is bound to take place when the liquidating process of the Allies in relation to Germany begins. Germany knows and cannot fail to realise that some of the richest markets of the world will be closed to her and trade connections lost which will be irrecoverable for a long time to come. There can be no semblance of doubt that she will fight as foully to recapture her lost trade as she has fought foully on the field of battle. For that reason, we eagerly welcome the movement that has been initiated in Shanghai by Allied business houses with the central aim of pledging a united front against the invasion of German and Austrian trade after the war.

Day before yesterday the Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce met to deliberate on the scheme for the establishment of an Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. As a result of the meeting a sub-committee was named to draft a working plan. The personnel of the sub-committee includes leading men of business of Shanghai and is representative of widely divergent spheres of commercial activity, and being so constituted, may be trusted to make effective recommendations covering the nature and scope of the proposed body. Obviously, to divest Germany of a future opportunity of causing worldwide mischief, it is not merely sufficient to beat her in a military sense, but to supplement this by so weakening her economically and commercially that it will be impossible for her again lightly to break the peace of the world, even if she is so disposed after the lesson of this war.

There are those who maintain that an economic war after the present struggle would be suicidal and calculated to sow the seeds of future strife by reason of the fact that Germany will nurse rancour, hatred and a desire for vengeance in her breast. To this school of critics it must be pointed out with every possible emphasis that the rancour and hatred of Germany against the Powers she forced into this war cannot be greater than they are already. They must have assumed a high degree of intensity to have rendered it possible for Germany to antagonise the whole of the civilised portion of mankind.

Therefore, if anything, Germany's commercial isolation after the war, though certain to excite a certain measure of rancour at first, must inevitably end by forcing on the mind of the German people the overwhelming consciousness of their country's impotence when pitted against organised humanity.

Among other things, concerted action of the nature contemplated will have the effect of spreading Allied propaganda and insuring friendly trade relations between Allied business houses. The certain success which is already assured for the scheme will mean the banding together of Allied competition against any unfair attempts of Germany to regain her former position in Far Eastern business, which she has most certainly forfeited by her own wanton acts of inhumanity and wrong against the civilised nations of the world. There is nothing harsh or vindictive about the proposal to boycott Germany commercially after the war, for it not only conforms to the eternal laws of justice and retribution but is rendered imperative by the vital need of the Allies for their own self-protection.

Germany cannot maintain the validity of her contention before any body of sane men that she violated the neutrality of Belgium, as German politicians are doing at the present moment, because she had reason to fear attack by France and Russia. On the other hand, the Allies can argue with every reason and justification on their side that the adequate penalisation of Germany after the war is vitally imperative in their own self-protection. Such penalisation of Germany is contemplated less with the idea of being vindictive towards Germany than it is towards safeguarding the world against a possible repetition of the frightful nightmare that has been stalking us through these four years of unprecedented suffering, misery and grief. Incidentally, an Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce will have the effect of further cementing the bonds of friendship that tie together the governments and peoples of the Allies and thus render remote the prospect of misunderstanding among them on which Germany has relied a good deal in the past for the advancement of her own political and military aims.

The proposed body will unify the economic and financial interests of the Allies. Shanghai will furnish the nucleus of similar organisations in other parts of the Far East, and as Europe and the United States are already devoting earnest attention to the same subject, Germany after the war can turn nowhere without being confronted by a solid phalanx bent on protecting humanity. There is going to arise at the conclusion of this war a fusion of Allied interests that will dismay Germany and persuade her to relegate to the scrap-heap such works as "Germany and the Next War." If we had the power of divining the Kaiser's thoughts, we would undoubtedly find that his mind is littered with the wreckage of shattered illusions. An Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce for Shanghai is but an infinitesimal part of a sweeping after-war movement that has for its sanction the unqualified endorsement of civilised humanity.

Correspondence

China And Japan War Savings Association

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—With reference to the letters that have recently appeared in the press on the question of exchange, the committee has authorised the publication of the following notes thereon.

Over twelve months ago the Finance Committee laid down a definite ruling as to the method to be followed when fixing exchange for the monthly telegraphic remittance. This ruling, which has since been strictly adhered to, embraced the usual precautions taken by commercial hongs, and included the appointment of an exchange broker to obtain tenders from various banks.

The Finance Committee rigidly refrains from any action in any way involving the element of gambling, and the subscriptions of members are invariably wired to London at the earliest possible moment after the close of the period to which they refer, quite irrespective of the tendency of the market at the time the wire is ready for despatch. It has happened (and no doubt will happen again) that the rate obtained at (say) 10 a.m. on the day the contract is fixed, is appreciably lower than the rate offered at a later period of the same day. Conversely, the actual rate obtained has often been higher than the closing rate.

Any member is at liberty to fix his own exchange with any bank he pleases, either at the telegraphic or demand rate. If, however, he fixes for T/T with any bank other than the association's he will probably find that he is required to pay the cost of the wire. Further information as to the course to be followed can be obtained at the office of the association.

In conclusion the Committee considers it a matter for regret that a member should find it necessary to ventilate an imaginary grievance in the manner selected, instead of applying to the undersigned for information which is always at the disposal of members. The policy of the association is to use the press as a medium of communication between itself and members, but the reasons dictating this policy, the paramount necessity of curtailing the honorary clerical work, can hardly apply in the case of members seeking information. I am, etc.

E. F. GOODALE.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

Flying In Formation Through The Clouds

Distinguished British Aviator Describes This Recent Development Of Aerial Warfare—Tells Of Progress In Bombing The Boche In His Lair

Brig.-Gen. Charles Lee, Chief of the British Aviation Mission, is flying about the United States stopping daily to talk about flying. He told his audience at Cincinnati that he would rather fly 5,000 miles than talk five minutes, but the speeches he made there and in Columbus, Dayton, and Indianapolis were, nevertheless, interesting and informative. Excerpts from them are printed herewith. The General is one of a group of American and English airmen making the transcontinental journey to emphasise the importance of winged warfare in achieving victory and to illustrate, incidentally, the hearty unity in service between the two nations.

Captain James Fitzmorris of the British Royal Flying Corps, one of the participants in the flight, met death at its outset. He fell near Cincinnati. He had twenty-nine German airplanes to his credit. Major C. K. Rhinehardt of the American forces is leading the flying circus.

By Brig.-Gen. Charles Lee

Two extremely interesting forms of flying have developed recently—cloud formation flying and contact patrol work.

In the olden days, and until most recently, pilots have been chary about going into clouds except as a means of defense. Actual cloud flying has been regarded with a certain amount of skepticism. But cloud flying today is a necessity. With the fighting over French and Belgian land, it is obvious that we must make the boche realise what it will be when we get on his land.

The old maxim of cutting the enemy's communications is only possible at the present moment by the air, and we can reach him in the air now with our large machines. We can give him a foretaste of what war will be when we get to his own country. We can make it exceedingly hard for him to feed his troops in the field. We can make it still harder for him to keep up the output of his factories by the best method in the world, by destroying them.

Every day is not a fine day, and cloud flying has become the fashion. It is now possible for machines to go in formation through the cloud and meet above them and continue that formation on a compass bearing to their objective, come down through the clouds, bomb their objective, go up again and come home. That sounds simple, but it is only simple if pilots are properly trained for it, and they have the right instruments for it. Let me tell you how they do it.

They go up in a "V" formation to the clouds on a compass bearing, climbing at an accurate and constant speed rate on their air-speed indicators. On getting to the clouds their leader climbs on straight through on his compass bearing; those on his right add 5 degress to their compass bearing and climb steadily on, those on his left subtract 5 degrees from their original bearing and climb steadily on.

Now, it is obvious that these instruments have got to be very accurate, for they may have to climb through clouds to three or four thousand feet. It is essential that they pick up their formation when they get above the clouds, for it may happen that the objective they are going to bomb is one hundred miles away, and not be in the clouds at all. Therefore, it is essential that they have to do their job properly and that they must go in formation. That is one development of flying.

Another development exactly opposite to this is low flying in an armored machine. This is usually undertaken by a squadron operating with artillery, who are always on that part of the line and know it like the palm of their hand.

Contact Patrol Work

Even contact patrol has three different duties. One is to find the exact location of German batteries and determine whether the guns are real guns or camouflaged logs of wood, etc. The second is the allocation of wire, and the allocation of German trench mortars and machine-gun emplacements; and the third, but not least, is generally putting the wind up the Hun by straffing him in the trenches by machine-gun fire. These duties are employed in what one may call stationary warfare and each carried out from anything like 20 feet to 400 feet.

Before the attack a contact patrol machine has to find out where the trench mortars are, where the batteries are, and whether they have been duly pounded, and whether the wire has been cut. After an advance takes place the duty of such machine is to keep in touch with the infantry and to inform headquarters of the points which they have reached. This is done by various methods, chiefly by means of signals from the ground. It is extremely hard to tell friend from foe at any altitude, especially when the majority of both sides are covered in mud.

In 1916, on the Somme, there was no doubt of our supremacy, and we have kept it ever since. The machines in the olden times went from 40 miles an hour to 70 at the outside, according to their type. What is the position? We have machines which will go over 145 miles an hour and can climb to 29,000 feet. Nowadays machines have got to be designed for definite purposes. There is no such thing nowadays as a flying machine as a flying machine. It is a machine designed and flown for a definite purpose. Let me tell you what these broadly are:

In the first year of the war every type of airplane, generally speaking, was used for every type of work, but as the various functions of aviation developed and became clearly defined, different types of airplanes and engines were introduced for the different tasks for which the flying services became responsible. At the present moment we have distinct types for the following different classes of work:

Corps reconnoissance: The airplanes which carry out all artillery observation and photographic work.

Fighter at high altitude: The single-seater fighter of superperformance, which protects the corps reconnoissance and bombing machines and attacks and destroys hostile aircraft whenever met.

Fighter at low altitude: The single seater and, if possible, armored machine, which flies low to attack hostile troops on the ground and keep close touch with the tactical situation.

Reconnoissance fighter: Usually a two-seater of high performance, which goes far afield over the enemy's lines for reconnoissance purposes or for protection of bombers.

Day bombers: A high-performance, long-range machine, which usualy depends for its safety on the hostile side of the lines by flying in formation.

Night bombers: A machine of great lifting power and easy to fly, which is especially suited for night work, and by degrees we must get on to still larger and better types which will carry bombs to the heart of Germany in large quantities, either by day or night.

Training Of Pilots

At first the standard of proficiency necessary in pilots before they went over seas is what we now consider very low. In fact, in those days, as soon as a man could take off and land and fly around the airdrome without crashing, and had a certain amount of elementary knowledge of the engine and machine, he was given his pilot's certificate.

In those days Bleriot machines were considered fast. Pilots were considered skilful and fearless to fly them. Their speed, however, was only about 60 miles an hour, and their ceiling about 5,000 to 6,000 feet. Nowadays flying takes place at altitudes from 20,000 feet and upward, and as low as necessary, and machines are capable of a speed of 145 miles an hour, and we have now developed a machine which will go a great deal faster. Machines considered fast in 1914 are now considered to be too slow even for elementary training.

I do not want to linger over the evolution in flying, but I would like to give you a small comparison of figures. The total number of officers in the flying corps in June, 1915, did not exceed 350. In December, 1917, the approximate number was 18,000. The weight of bombs dropped on German towns in July, 1917, was 65 tons, in May, 1918, it was 668 tons.

If we look back at 1914 the amount of bombs dropped was practically nil. No efficient bombs release gear had then been made, and pilots used to take up hand grenades and throw them overboard.

In 1914 there was no such thing as a synchronising gear, no such things as machine-guns firing through the propeller. Men used to fight with revolvers and rifles. I tell you this to show you that training nowadays is an extremely big subject. Flying is now taken as a matter of course. There is no difficulty about that but it requires time and specialised training to teach bombing, to teach photography, to teach co-operation with artillery, and to teach fighting tactics and gunnery in all their different forms.

There have been ups and downs in aerial supremacy according to the development of machines. There were times when the Germans had better machines than ours, and we had to fight hard to keep our supremacy, which at one time was sorely menaced. Now, however, things are different. We have the machines and we have the men. Our supremacy has been unquestioned for a long time. That is definite.

I hope to show you in the air this afternoon what it feels like if you can imagine yourselves retreating along a road with machines flying at you from every point, not only bombing you, but raking you with machine-guns. If you can imagine 1,200 rounds a minute in your back while you gaze up at us in absolute impotence you will realize a little what it means to have mastery of the air. You cannot have mastery of the air unless pilots are properly trained.

It takes about seven months to train a pilot, i.e., from the time the cadet is accepted to the time he leaves for France as a finished flier.

Bombing The Boche

Now, although fighting is hard and furious at present, though we are undoubtedly going the right way, although the Hun would like peace on his terms, how can we really bring him to heel, how can we so humanise his thought that he will realize what his own Government has led him to? How can we destroy and bring to book the powers in Germany which started this war? Undoubtedly we can do it by bringing war into the heart of Germany, but we have got a good long way to go before we can do that on land. What is open to us is the air.

We can go to Germany and drop our billets doux and our eggs to destroy those factories which are working to keep their army in the field. They can have a foretaste of what is coming to them, and it is this question of bombing and evolution of bombing about which I would like to speak today.

Long-distance air raids into Germany are now quite common. An independent Force, R. A. F., has been formed for this purpose alone. The force is independent of the army and carries out bomb raids only from its headquarters at Nancy. The following figures may be of interest:

	Max. miles behind lines	Load, lbs.,	Date. which could be reached. (bombs.)
1914.....	About 20	.....	About 50
1916.....	About 70	.....	About 100
1917 (Hand.-Page night only,)....	200	.....	About 1,800
1918 (Day, De Haviland, 9,)...	200	.....	About 400

In the Autumn of this year we shall carry roughly 800 pounds 100 miles further in, and next year eight times that amount twice as far.

The first use of bombs from aircraft was made by the Italians in Tripoli in 1912. The machines and bombs of those days were, however, very inefficient. But it is to the Italians to whom the credit is due for seeing the possibilities in practical form.

When the present war began, bombing had to begin with it. The first bombs were quite small, weighing only 10 to 20 pounds. At times even hand grenades with streamers on their tails were used. Very little was known either about bombs or the best methods to use for dropping them. The machines were underpowered and so the weight of bombs carried was small. We had very early in the war a form of aerial dart which used to be taken up and released by thousands.

I believe one did pierce a hole right through a boche General's helmet and come out through his chin, which was all to the good, but in a broad way of speaking there was practically no bombing in the earlier days.

By the Spring of 1915 pilots were carrying four 20-pound bombs and often had nothing better to use as a sight than two nails stuck in the side of the fuselage. Moreover, the gasoline capacity of machines was small and consequently the radius of action very limited.

As soon, however, as the possibilities of bombing were recognised, development was very rapid. Machines to carry greater loads were developed, better types of bombs were designed, and sighting became more accurate.

Thus, by the Autumn of 1915, a machine was in use in the R. F. C. just capable of carrying a total load of gasoline and bombs of 1,000 pounds. Owing, however, to its being very slow, this machine never came into extended use. It was, however, a sort of milestone as far as bombing is concerned.

Failure Of Zeppelins

At this time the Germans did very little bombing from airplanes, but considerable numbers of bomb raids were carried out on England by means of Zeppelins. The carrying capacity of these Zeppelins was considerable, and the sights used were complicated, highly specialised instruments. The effects produced in England were, however, quite out of proportion to what it must have cost the Germans to send the "Zepps." In August, 1916, the first Zeppelin was shot down in England by Lieutenant Robinson, R. F. C. Others were shot down at intervals, and in the Winter of 1917 a raid on a considerable scale met with such disaster (five, and possibly six, airships being shot down) that no serious attempt to visit England has since taken place. It was now obvious that we had nothing to fear from Zeppelins. They were obsolete. Airplanes had now come into their own.

In the early part of 1916 night bomb raiding was taken up and found to be extremely effective. In the Spring of 1917 the first purely night flying squadron joined the R. F. C. in the field. Previously night bombing had been carried out by day squadrons in addition to their other duties.

Flying by night was in the olden days considered highly hazardous, but with the greater perfection of airplanes came the keener desire for progress in this direction. Night flying training was taken up seriously to keep up with the demands from overseas.

Night bombing developed apace on both sides, until at the present time very many more bombs are dropped by night than by day.

In June, 1917, the firrst bomb raid by airplanes was made by the Germans on London, thus admitting the failure of their Zeppelins. A large number of machines flying in a loose formation flew over from Belgium, and did a certain amount of damage in London. These day raids only lasted for a short time, and night raiding was taken up instead.

On word more: There have been those in the Allied countries and there were those in this country who said that if America had 1,000,000 men in the field she could not feed them. There were others who said that Americans could not fight; that they would be lacking in discipline—but look at the way she has pulled out. Look at the way she has made good and is making good every day!

And one who says Anglo-Saxons cannot fight has not fought them.

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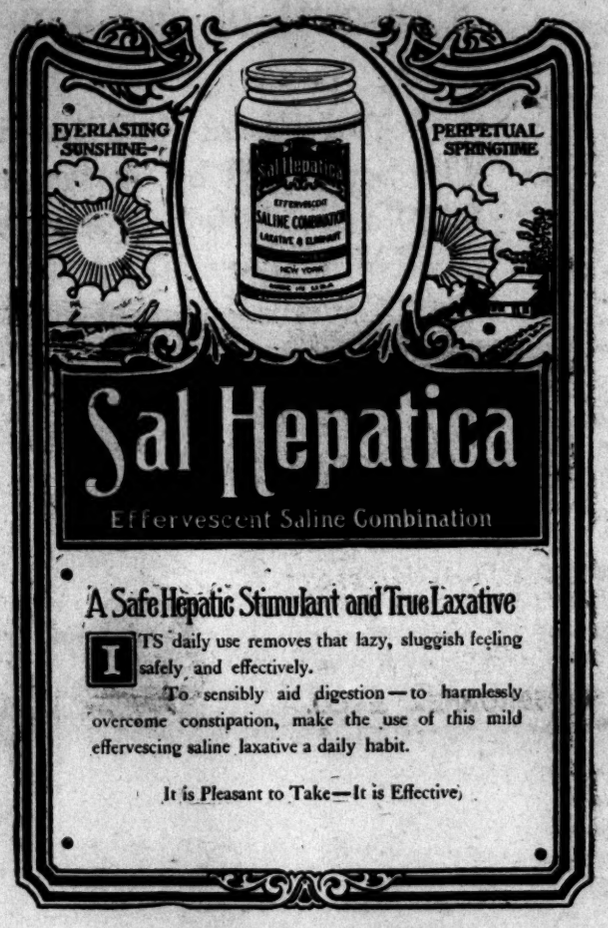
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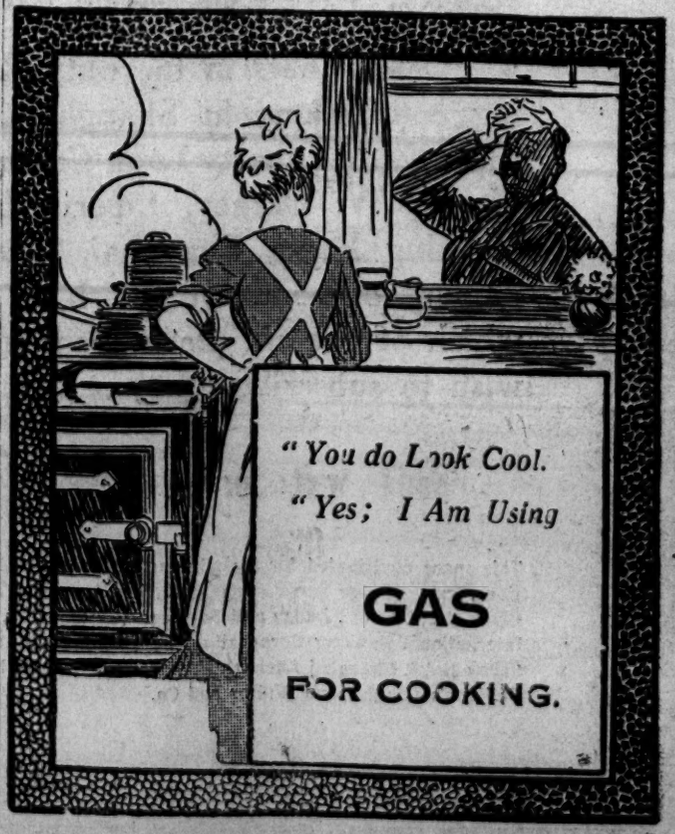

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

BY GOLLY - I THINK I'LL GO AN' GIT IN A BATHIN' SUIT-
SAY - WHERE DID THE LADY GO THAT WUZ HERE A FEW MINUTES AGO-
DO YOU SEE THAT LIGHT-HOUSE OUT THERE - WELL SHE'S ABOUT A MILE FARTHER OUT THAN THAT—
I'LL NEVER FORGIVE MESELF FOR NOT LEARNING HOW TO SWIM!

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In ancient times a captured monarch or prince of the blood sometimes was exhibited to prove the prowess of his captor. If Americans should capture the Crown Prince of Germany it would be educative to exhibit him to show what sort of varmint may be inherited as a ruler under the monarchic system.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

General John J. Pershing, Boss Of The A.E.F.

Sketch Of The General, And His Ways Of Governing And Stimulating His Men

By Edwin C. Ranck

"Here we are in a big machine, and there goes the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, walking along in the rain, talking to a private."

I looked up quickly in time to see the tall, soldierly figure of General John J. Pershing as he passed our car, listening with such absorbed attention to what the private was saying that he was utterly oblivious to the barrage of salutes from all sides. The private was doing all the talking, and General Pershing, as usual, was—listening. It was very evident that this private had some important information to divulge, and Pershing was absorbing it as the sand absorbs the eager sea.

It was one of those "misty, moisty mornings" that one encounters so frequently in France, and the scene was the General Headquarters of the A. E. F., usually referred to in letters, telegrams, and conversation by the doughboys as the G.H.Q. The place was a small French town not far from the American front, where the Big Boss of the A.E.F. was billeted in a romantic-looking old French chateau within close touch of G.H.Q. In the middle of the road, or far as the eye could reach, were khaki-clad American boys toiling like Italian laborers in an effort to mend this road and put it into better shape for the never-ceasing flow of traffic that daily swept past G.H.Q.

These toiling doughboys would straighten up as General Pershing passed them, stand rigidly erect and salute their commander with military precision. He was by this time aware of the fact that the barrage of salutes had completely inclosed him, for his hand kept going up to his cap with the automatic precision of an automaton. Life to General Pershing that morning was just one darned salute after another.

Somehow, the work progressed faster and more efficiently after Pershing had passed. His personality had left something electric in the atmosphere that lingered there and inspired the workers to do their best. This is a little way that Pershing has. It is entirely unconscious. He doesn't strive to impress his personality upon any one, and there is surely no one in France who would assert that the American commander possesses that quality which we define as "personal magnetism." He hasn't a bit of that. In fact, a certain detached aloofness always accompanies him. I can't imagine any one going up to "Black Jack" Pershing and slapping him on the back. But, nevertheless, his personality is a strong force in the American Army, and it is a force that encourages efficiency and hard work. Pershing is just what he should be. He is the Big Boss of the A.E.F. As a speeder-up of men, he has no equal in France.

The husky-looking young Americans who first set foot upon French soil were indeed the pick of our finest manhood. Clean-limbed and athletic, fired with patriotic zeal to help the hard-fighting Frenchmen who had been defying the Kaiser's hordes for so many years, the newest Allies in the cause of world democracy were eagerly anxious to demonstrate their mettle in a bout with the Hun. Like Job's charger, they had scented the battle afar off, and the odor of it was pleasing in their nostrils. Their intensive training in America had revealed much to them. They knew the things that the Hun knew, and feared them not. A large proportion of them came of American pioncer stock, and their forebears had outfought the Indian on his own camping ground. They were confident of taking every new trick that the boche had in his bag and ultimately using it against him.

It was this sort of men that General Pershing was bossing in France, and it was his job to turn our magnificent fighting material into a battling machine that would beat back the boche with irresistible blows. The Big Boss had not been in France a week before he was on the job—seeing things, planning things, doing things. From the time of his arrival things began to happen of big import to America. We were no longer in the position of an innocent bystander, likely to be struck at any moment by that big bully, Germany. No, we were actively in the fight at last, and, God willing, the big bully was in for a pair of black eyes from lusty American fists that would serve merely as a reminder of the more smashing defeat that was inevitably to come to "this intolerable Thing" that had ruthlessly sacrificed honor, decency, and self-respect in a nightmare scramble for power.

It was characteristic of General Pershing's personality that he was listening with both ears and all of his pores open to what that private was telling him, on the misty morning that I first beheld him in action. Listening is a favorite "stunt" with Pershing—if such a word as "stunt" be not too undignified to apply to the Commander-in-Chief. Wherever he is, or with whomever he is, it is the other man that does most of the talking. The consensus of opinion among army men is that Pershing is the most loquacious man with his ears in the world. He parts with words like a man sending a telegram. All of his conversation is telegraphically brief and straight to the point. The old adage, "Don't use two words if one will do," seems to be his maxim in life.

Caesar said: "I came; I saw; I conquered." This would have been four words too many for Pershing if he had been in Caesar's place. The American would have cabled Washington, if Washington and cables had been in existence in Caesar's time: "I conquered." And if he had been Perry instead of Pershing, I can easily imagine his sending this message after the Battle of Lake Erie: "Met enemy. Licked 'em. Pershing."

General Pershing parts with words so grudgingly, in fact, that it is like work for him to make a speech in public, when he knows that he is expected to say more than ten words. When he made a speech in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris on the Fourth of July, 1917, it wasn't really a speech at all. It was a verbal telegram.

"I hope, and I would like to say it, that here on the soil of France and in the school of the French heroes, our American soldiers may learn to battle and to vanquish for the liberty of the world."

That's all there was—there wasn't any more.

Standing before the tomb of the great Lafayette in this same cemetery, General Pershing said: "Lafayette, we're here!"

Could an entire volume have said more than that?

"I congratulate you; I envy you," he said diffidently to a wounded doughboy in a base hospital—one of the first Americans to suffer for world freedom on French soil. But what fulsome compliment could have pleased that doughboy more than to hear the Big Boss of the A.E.F. say he envied him—a doughboy?

On another occasion, after having bestowed the Distinguished Service Cross upon Sergeant Peterson, an American soldier who was mortally wounded after unusual gallantry in action, General Pershing wrote this telegraphic praise:

"Request you express my personal sympathy to nearest living relatives of Sergeant Peterson. After being mortally wounded, Sergeant Peterson gave detailed instructions to the wounded and gave first gas test, in order to save the lives of the men about him. He was a gallant soldier. and I have awarded him a Distinguished Service Cross.—Pershing."

His very name is as laconic as his words, and there is a certain connotation in the sound that is military efficiency itself. And when he says what he has to say, he quits—which is something that many other people would do well to emulate. Even when Pershing electrified America by proffering all of our resources on foreign soil to the French Government, there was nothing melodramatic in the way he did it. In the course of a meeting held at the front on March 29, 1918, which was attended by General Petain, Premier Clemenceau, and M. Loucheur, General Pershing went up to General Foch and said, simply and unostentatiously:

"I have come to tell you that the American people would consider it a great honor for our troops to be engaged in the present battle; I ask you for this in their name and my own.

"Infantry, artillery, aviation, all that we have, is yours; use it as you wish. More will come, in numbers equal to requirements.

"I have come especially to tell you that the American people will be proud to take part in the greatest and finest battle of history."

There is no man in the A.E.F. who works half as hard as Pershing. His capacity for continuous, persistent effort seems exhaustible. That is why he often appears in the capacity of a slave driver to some of his subordinates. Being able to accomplish so much himself, he cannot understand why other men cannot "stand the gaff." An old negro "mammy" once said about Taft when he was President of the United States that "he looks like a man who is regular at his meals." Pershing looks like a man who is regular at his work.

"Yon Pershing has a lean and hungry look," said a Shakespearean doughboy, looking up from his road-mending work to follow the Commander-in-Chief with his eyes.

"Yes, but he gets there just the same," replied a comrade, who didn't know Shakespeare from sciatica.

When he was in the Philippines, the nickname of "Black Jack" was fastened upon Pershing by the men who served under him, because he always made them "walk chalk" and when they were inclined to be refractory he "black-jacked" them, as the soldiers called it, meaning that he gave them such a stiff dose of military discipline that they never repeated the offense again. But these "strong arm" methods were just what men in a lawless country needed, and they knew it. So that, while none of them spoke of him in the tender tones of a mother addressing a favorite child, they had the most unbounded respect for him as a soldier. So have the men of the A.E.F.

And it is "Black Jack" Pershing who is getting the work out of the doughboys today and turning them into the efficient fighting men who are licking the veterans of crack Prussian regiments and hurling them back in disorder.

It is "Black Jack" Pershing who speeds up the war machine "over there" and ever cries "Faster!" to the khaki-clad machinists. War is a grim business at best, and nobody knows it better than this stern and silent veteran. And, knowing it as he does, he is determined to make it grimmer for the Huns—so grim, in fact, that they will have to cry "Enough!" And in order to accomplish this result, General Pershing also knows that it takes men, more men, and still more men—and supplies without end—and an efficient working organisation—the one ultimate aim of which is results.

"Do you know what they should call Pershing?" asked a Lieutenant who had just been reprimanded by him for being lax on his job.

"What?" asked his bunkie.

"'Results' Pershing," replied the other. "Nothing counts with that son-of-a-gun but results. But you've got to hand it to him. He surely is some soldier."

Nothing illustrates more forcibly Pershing's ability to get results than the episode that occurred shortly after he had tackled the big job of bossing the A.E.F. in France. He wanted to communicate with a camp that was some distance from G.H.Q. But these were no telephones. He consulted a French engineer, but that individual gave him little satisfaction.

"Well," said the American chief finally, "how long would it take to string wires?"

"Ah, General it could not be done in less than a week," replied the Frenchman.

"Sorry, but I must have the connection made at once," replied Pershing, and with that he gave a few snappy commands to some of the quick-witted American engineers, and in a jiffy they were on the job with coils of wire, which they paid out by means of automobiles. Almost before the French engineers knew what had happened, a temporary connection was established with the camp, and General Pershing was calmly issuing orders over the phone.

"Merveilleux!" was the admiring comment of the astounded Frenchman.

On October 6, 1917, less than four months after he landed in France, Major General Pershing was created General, a grade that had been vacant since the civil war. This was not only in recognition of the work that he was doing in France, but was a tribute to his distinguished service in the past.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American Army had served in the Apache Indian campaign in 1886, in the Sioux campaign in 1890 and 1891, in the Santiago campaign in 1898, and in the Philippines from 1899 to 1903. In 1905 he accompanied Kuroki's army in Manchuria as Military Attache. From 1906 to 1913 he was on the job again in the Philippines, and in 1916 was sent to Mexico.

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LONG DISTANCE SWIM WILL BE HELD TODAY

Local Aquatic Stars In Race From Woochang Road Jetty To The Point

Twenty-three local swimmers will start from the Woochang Road Jetty this afternoon shortly after one o'clock on the long distance swimming classic of the year. The first six to finish will receive prizes and exceptional interest has been manifested among the followers of aquatic sports. The finish will be at the Point.

The swimmers will meet at the Shanghai Rowing Club and from there will go in individual sampans to mid-stream opposite the Woochang Road Jetty.

The state of the tides today will permit the race downstream.

Competitors will be accompanied by trainers in sampans.

The following are the entries: E. A Brodie, J. B. Brown, A. E. Donald, A. P. Goldman, A. C. Scriven, all of S. R. C.; W. Jones, S. A. Collaco, P. A. da Costa, C. E. Ozorio, F. A. Remedios, Ch. Encarnacao, L. Encarnacao, R. F. Remedios, M. J. Cruz, C. M. Sequeira, L. M. Guedes, A. E. Walter, T. Mellows, C. Figueredo, C. E. Remedios, C. J. Sequeira, V. Elliott, all of the S.I.S.C., and F. Golding, Police.

S. R. A. Monthly Circular

Monthly Circular, October, 1918.

New Members:—F. P. Lachlan and W. G. Cameron (Shanghai Scottish), S. H. Peek ("A" Co. British), E. F. Fasting (First Reserves), N. G. Beale (Engineers), F. J. W. Melville ("B" Co. British) and L. J. Quincey (Machine Gun Co.).

Subscriptions Paid:—F. P. Lachlan, W. G. Cameron, S. H. Peek, E. F. Fasting, N. G. Beale. F. J. W. Melville and L. J. Quincey.

Promotions:—F. W. Snape and G. H. Wilder ("C" Class) are promoted to "A" Class.

Transfers:—To "A" Class, L. E. N. Ryan, to "C" Class, H. J. Barnes and W. G. Cameron and to "D" Class, E. F. Fasting.

The Shanghai "All-Comers" Rifle Championship:—Rules and conditions governing the competition are enclosed herewith. The competition will be held on **Saturday, October 5,** at 2 p.m. and on **Monday, October 7,** at 6 a.m. **Entrance fee is $2.**—Entries close on **Wednesday, October 2.**

The Shanghai Charity Cup.—Rules and conditions governing the competition are enclosed herewith. The competition will be held on **Monday, October 14, at 6 a.m.** Correction, Ranges please read 200, 300 and 500 yards and not 200, 500 and 600 yards. Entrance fee is $1.—Entries close on Saturday, October 5, at 12 noon.

The Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship, Competition, Result:—1st A. M. Collaco, 2nd W. T. Rose, 3rd H. Kodaira, 4th C. Bedoni and 5th C. E. M. Thomson, W. G. Smith, G. H. Wilder, F. W. Snape, H. Lane, J. Macbeth, W. J. Monk and R. G. H. Cole were awarded one spoon each.

The "N.R.A." Medal Competition: Winner J. Macbeth, Shanghai Scottish Co., 93 points.

The Arethusa Cup Competition:—Winner C. E. M. Thomson, Shanghai Scottish Co., 97 points.

The American Company Cup Competition:—The Committee tenders their thanks to the members forming the S. R. A. Team: G. F. Ashley, H. Kodaira and R. G. H. Cole.

October Monthly Competition:—Thursday, October 31, from 6 to 8:30 a.m. condition 300 yards, deliberate, S.V.C. 2nd class figure targets, lying, no sighter. 5 shot 300 yards, rapid, S.V.C. 2nd class figure targets, lying, taking cover behind the mound, 5 shots in 20 seconds. No allowance is to be made in the case of jam or misfires. Bisley scoring.

TIES:—In case of a tie the competitor making the best scores in the rapid fire competition win.

By order of the Committee.
(Sgd.) A. M. Collaco,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, September 30, 1918.

Tennis

S. R. C. v. Japanese Club

The Recs and the Japanese Tennis Club will play a match on the S. R. C. Ground tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 p.m. The following will be the teams:

J. T. C.—Tanaka and Toyozumi; Hayashi and Kojima; Nakamura and Shibayama; Yamamoto and Nakamura; Seo and Yendo.

S. R. C.—J. L. Wade and T. Veitch; J. P. Hawes and W. T. Manley; H. Stellingwerff and A. J. Willis; E. J. Cooke and C. Smith; F. Madar and C. Madar.

Rehearsals On For 'The Little Mermaid'

Production To Be Given November 14 And 16 For War Funds

Rehearsals are now in full swing for the forthcoming production of "The Little Mermaid," the first two performances of which will be given November 14 and 16. The libretto for the operetta was written by Ruth Henry, and the music by Mr. L. de Luca. The production promises to be remarkable for fine scenic effects and artistic costuming. Those who have read the score and the book say that both are exceptionally good. The proceeds will be devoted to war funds.

SHANTUNG FALLING INTO BANDITS' HANDS

Practically All Of Province Is At Mercy Of Brigands

China Press Correspondence

Tsinan, September 24.—The entire province of Shantung with the exception of the districts immediately surrounding a few of the larger cities is rapidly falling into the hands of organised bandits. Railway communication between Tsinan and Tientsin has not yet been resumed, and the reports indicate that the strength of the robber bands that seized Yucheng, and tore up the Tientsin-Pukow tracks near that place is growing. This bandit army it is now known consists mainly of the Chihli troops just recruited by Lung Chi-kwang for his southern campaign, who had gone through an entire summer of rather hurried intensive drilling. After deserting they suddenly appeared in Shantung fully armed, and have usurped the robber districts which were considered the private preserves of Chang Hsun's disbanded soldiers. Troops from Tsinan sent north to defeat the rebels have so far been unsuccessful in their maneuvers.

The local Chinese papers reflect an utter hopelessness in the face of the present situation. Travel and business in certain parts of the province have come to a standstill, such as has not been experienced since the Third Revolution of 1916. Tsinan police have been sent to Loakou, the port on the Yellow River, to prevent robbers secretly crossing the river to the Tsinan side. The blame for the present state of affairs has been put upon the famous military expedition against the south, led by Chang Hwai-chih. The Shantung regiments were transported to Kwangsi and Hunan where they mysteriously disappeared, only a handful returning to Shantung.

The gravest fears are felt lest foreign intervention takes place. So far no foreigners, nor foreign property have been molested. The Japanese military authorities in Shantung are well in touch with the situation, and in some places the resident garrisons have been materially increased.

Terauchi Cabinet's Fall To Have Effect In China

Removes Props From Under Tuan Chi-jui And Dooms His Ministry To Collapse

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 22.—There is little question in political circles here that even had not the situation in this country been just it is at the present moment, the resignation of the Terauchi Cabinet would very seriously have affected the position of the Tuan Cabinet, and would almost certainly have involved its overthrow. From the moment he came into office, General Terauchi, the soldier, has supported General Tuan, the soldier, and the support has been so thorough that it has frequently been said that if the support of the Japanese Legation were withdrawn, the Tuan Cabinet could not maintain its position. It is therefore considered to be only a matter of a few days before the Tuan Cabinet utterly breaks down.

The interesting thing about General Terauchi's support of General Tuan has been that it has been twofold, and that one element in the support has been in some measure entirely out of sympathy with the other. The Japanese Legation, in the person of the Minister, Baron Hayashi, has been entirely sympathetic with General Tuan, and has not hesitated to let its support be openly seen. The nominal reason for this has been that the Japanese Government wanted to lay to rest all suspicion that it was playing fast and loose between north and south, but the real reason has been an entire sympathy between General Terauchi and General Tuan, and also a real sympathy between Baron Hayashi and General Tuan. Hence in all political matters General Tuan has had strong Japanese official support. Hence, also, official friction between China and Japan has been reduced to a minimum. The subjects of dispute between the two countries, officially, have been very few since General Terauchi came into office. There have been two principal ones, the export of melted copper coinage from Shantung, and the establishment of a Japanese Civil Administration in Shantung. In both cases the complaint has been rather that of the Shantung people than of the Chinese Government, whose comparative complacency is attributable to the knowledge on the part of General Tuan that he owed a great deal of his strength to the moral support of General Terauchi, and in the case of the Civil Administration to the Chinese realisation of the fact that this is a matter that will come up for settlement at the peace conference.

In all these matters Baron Hayashi has supported his chief, but in one very significant matter he has not done so, and that is in the question of the long series of loans that Japanese financiers have advanced to the Chinese Government on all kinds of security. These have been concluded by Mr. Nishihara, representing a group of Japanese bankers, of which the Bank of Chosen, in which it is understood that General Terauchi is deeply interested, has been one of the most prominent. If the frequent statements of the Japanese Legation are to be taken at their face value, and there is some reason to suppose that in this instance they are, then Mr. Nishihara's activities have been entirely distasteful to the Legation and the Legation takes no responsibility whatever for them. At the same time the Legation has placed no embargo on Mr. Nishihara's activities and it is commonly believed that Mr. Nishihara is armed with special credentials from General Terauchi, and by virtue of these credentials the authenticity of his loans is secured so far as the Japanese Government is concerned. The Chinese Government has devoted almost every cent received from these loans to the maintenance of the military struggle against the south, and the moment they cease the struggle will have to cease. The fall of the Terauchi Government is therefore regarded here as certain to put a term to the indiscriminate borrowing of the past twelve months. And as the air has been full during the past few days of rumors of new loans on terms most advantageous to the lenders, the contracts for which, it is stated, were to be rushed through but do not appear to have been signed, it is believed that the fall of the Terauchi Government has come a few days too soon, and the contracts will not be signed; for on the Chinese side the fact that these loans have not received the approval of Parliament and are not likely to do so involves one serious element of chances, and to this, which the whole series shares in common, is now added the fact that Mr. Nishihara's group has not the backing of the Premier of Japan. Without funds the Tuan Government was bound to fall in any case, and their circumstances were hastening it to its grave. The fall of General Terauchi is regarded as the last nail in its coffin.

Obituary

Mr. Duncan Browne.

An impressive Masonic funeral was held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery for Mr. Duncan Browne of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., who met a tragic death in the Whangpoo Wednesday night. W. M. C. Kilene officiated both at the Chapel and at the graveside, assisted by Messrs. J. Watson, T. N. Alexander and H. Upton. A huge crowd of sympathetic brethren and friends attended the services and the cemetery chapel was crowded to capacity with a large number standing outside gate.

The pallbearers were Messrs. G. Sale, C. E. Shepherd, A. H. Coveney, E. O. Thomas, H. W. Strike, J. A. Nield, J. Macbeth and H. Fitzgeorge.

Floral tributes were beautiful and many, including those from the Officers and Members of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 501 E. C., the Masonic Club, the Members of the Doric Lodge, No. 1433, E. C. Chinkiang, Brethren, Shanghai Lodge, Scout Master and Scouts of the Shanghai Public School Troop of the Baden Powell Scouts, the Junior Gold Club, Members of the Saltoun Lodge, No. 936 S. C., the Tuscan Lodge, the Ancient Landmark Lodge, Officers and Members of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., Shanghai Land Investment Company, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chandler and son, T. H. Brownlie, T. P. Macdonald, E. C. Fetherstonhaugh, J. A. Raynes, Dudley Warner, L. Tempest Tetley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stephens, Mrs. J. Turner and family, Shanghai Yacht Club, A. Coveney, P. Peeble, A. J. Brown, W. S. Brenning, R. E. Linnestad, A. Leach, William Harvie, D. Macgregor, T. Keenor, William S. Watson, C. H. Green, F. S. Ward, D. M. Lockhart, C. H. Hodgman, W. C. G. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis, Shun Tah Lumber Co., Fon Lan-kee, Chow Kow-sung, Sun Woo-kee, Chin Yih-ching, Tai Shing, Yah Shing, Ah Ching, Ah May, Ching Yue-ching, Y. Sun Lumber Yard, "F. S.," "Robinson Road Friends," "George and Alice," "Three Old Friends," "Boxer and "Lepo."

ENEMY AERODROME HIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

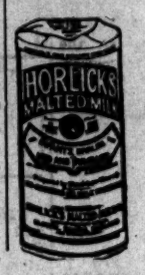
London, September 26.—Air Ministry official. Our squadrons on the 25th attacked the aerodrome at Buhl with good results. Bursts were observed on the hangars. All our machines returned.

A squadron attacked Kaiserslautern and bursts were observed near the station and munition factories. A large number of aircraft attacked our machines on the homeward journey and in the protracted fighting which followed two enemy machines were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

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C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

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Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

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YOU NEED MORE BLANKETS !!!

A cold night is no time to hunt round for extra covers

PREPARE NOW!

and be ready for the coldest snap.

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THE WING ON CO. (SHANGHAI), LTD.

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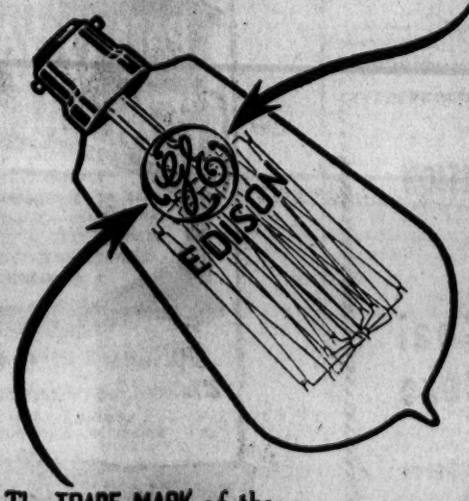
This TRADE MARK

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical



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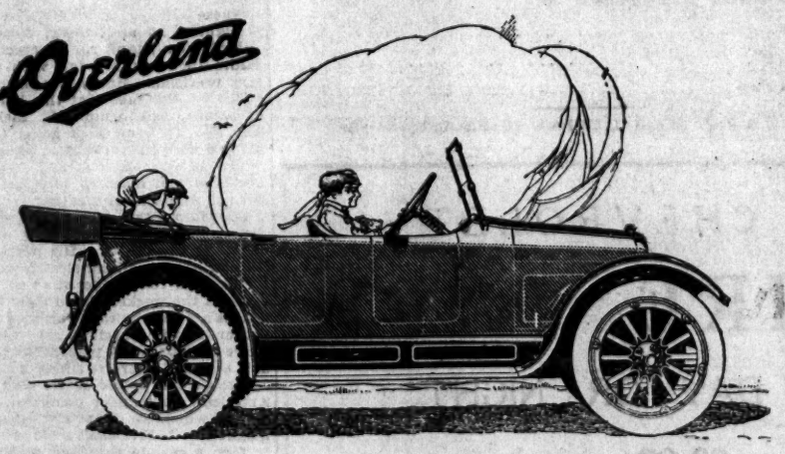
Overland



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PRIZES GIVEN CHINESE FOR ESSAYS ON WAR

Competitors In British Committee's Contest Hailed From Fourteen Provinces

Prizes have been awarded by the British War Information Committee for the best essay on "The Origin of the War," in the competition recently announced to Chinese through the columns of the Ch'eng Pao. Thirty-five essays were received from fourteen provinces. The only woman competitor won second prize. None of the articles was complimentary to the Kaiser.

First prize was won by a son of former Grand Councillor Chu Hung-chi. He was an honor student in Chinese literature at St. John's University two years ago. Second prize was won by a Shanghai girl student, who was widely conversant with the works of Nietszche, which she had read in Japanese. She learned Japanese from her brother, a returned student. The third prize was won by a student in an interior province. All the essays were of a high standard of scholarship, and practically every one assigned the causes of the war to Germany.

CHINA TO FIGURE LOSS CAUSED BY THE WAR

Officials Seek To Shift Blame For Nation's Bankruptcy From Own Misconduct

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 26.—The Chinese press announces, without comment, that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Commerce and the Interior are appointed a committee to ascertain the national losses since the beginning of the great war.

It is interesting to note that many high officials blame the war for the financial stringency existing in China, overlooking the fact that up to the present the war has entailed no expenditure of Chinese funds while, on the contrary, it offered China a greater opportunity than Japan of restoring her finances. The immense national resources of China, properly handled, would have greatly assisted the Allies and would have reaped a financial harvest for China, whereas these resources have been alienated to provide the military party with the wherewithal to continue an alleged war which has devastated the country and ruined peaceful people without gaining a single decision in the field.

CANTON APPOINTMENTS

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, September 26.—Char Kwang is still unable to decide whether he shall accept the post of Civil Governor.

Lo Cheng cannot be properly recognised as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs because he has been appointed by the Military Government.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS. TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I WAS WONDERING IF THERE WAS AN OPENING IN THE SPORT DEPT. I WRITE VERSE. ETC. ETC.
WELL-UH- I WAS CONSIDERING UH- ENLARGING OUR SPORTING STAFF BUT THE COST OF WHITE PAPER HAS HELD US BACK SOME- NOW I SUPPOSE YOU DROP IN AND SEE ME NEXT WEEK- SAY.
HE'S BULLIN' A POOR SIMP ABOUT A JOB AN HE OWN GOT HIS OWN BACK YESTIDDY
HE THANKS HES THE SPORTIN EDITOR
HE HAD ME BULLED WHEN I FIRST CAME HERE- I THOUGHT HE WAS THE BOSS
I THINK THE OLD BOY IS HOPPED UP A LITTLE
HA-HA- IF NERVE WAS MIST THAT BIRD WOULD BE A WATERFALL
HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY?
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE JOBBIE WHO IS SITTING IN FOR THE SPORTING EDITOR GIVE A TALK TO A GUY WHO IS LOOKING FOR WORK

Shinyo Passengers Give $3,000 To Funds

Dr. Lionel Street Head Of Committee Raising Money For Red Cross

Nearly $3,000 for war and charitable funds was raised on the last trip of the Shinyo Maru to San Francisco, according to word received here. Dr. Lionel Street, prominent American physician here who has gone home to offer his services to the government, was chairman of the general committee which had charge of the various enterprises whereby the money was raised. $2,000 of the amount was turned over to the Red Cross funds and some $500 went to the Japanese Seamen's fund.

Dr. Street, in a recent letter to a friend here, speaks of the war activities encountered in San Francisco and says that despite meatless days and intense Hooverising there is an amazing plentitude of all varieties of foods at the hotels, and at remarkably reasonable prices. It is only with sugar and bread that particular economy is noticed, these being doled out in limited quantity and upon request.

PERSHING WANTS 25 RABBIS

New York, August 9.—Twenty-five rabbis are wanted by General Pershing for service with the American forces in France, according to a cablegram to the Jewish Welfare Board here. Eight Jewish chaplains have already been appointed, seven by the War Department and one by the navy. Four are now overseas. Jewish boys with the American armies abroad are said to have requested more spiritual leaders of their own faith.

Trainloads Of Captured German Guns Are Sent To Rear By The Americans

By Raymond G. Carroll

With the American Army in France, July 30.—The great quantities of German artillery captured by our troops during the latest Franco-American offensive began today to stream back from the areas south of Soissons and west of Chateau-Thierry for the town where the American headquarters are located.

One batch of twenty carloads included everything from German 77s. to 210s. Another batch of ninety-five cannon embraced 77s, 78s, 105s, 150s and 210s. Trains heavily loaded were passing to the rear throughout the day.

Some idea of the great amount of ammunition captured can be gained from the fact that one American unit before the removal of the cannon devoted three days especially to shooting off the German shells taken in the drive on the first day. The sergants were permitted the first honor of firing the guns, returning the shells in the direction of the German lines on the first day. The corporals had it all their way the second day, and on the third it was the privates who jammed the Hun shells into the breeches and pulled the lanyards. Thousands of machine-guns have also been taken.

Arrangements have been made for the shipment of some of the captured ordnance to the United States for use in patriotic drives and to be placed on view in American cities.

The Feverish Onion

It appears from some experiments made in Washington that when plants are wounded their respiration increases and at the same time their temperature perceptibly rises as if a kind of fever had been produced by the wound.

A thermoelectric apparatus capable of registering a change of one four-hundredth of a degree was employed. When a potato was wounded the fever manifested itself by an elevation of temperature which was greatest at end of twenty-four hours, when it began slowly to decline.

An onion similarly treated acquired an increase of temperature many times greater than that shown by the potato, and the fever instead of being confined to the neighborhood of the wound affected the whole onion. In fact the onion proved to be more readily affected in this way than any other vegetable experimented with.

The rise of temperature is caused by increased absorption of oxygen.

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Sole Agents for **EASTERN STAR GARAGE,** *Shanghai*

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1330 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 S. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2000	830	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1980	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	728
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1700	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1132	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2031	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. B.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1128	1855	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1052	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1855		638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

100 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.20	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	..	15.30	T. P. P.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	8.13	Through P.P.P.	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T. P. P.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	Through P.P.P.	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.58	23.59
CHINKIANG....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.56
TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.39	14.13	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.39	5.08
WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.13
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.55

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.10	8.10	10.30	12.15	14.40	16.30	18.30	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	11.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	18.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	17.07	19.07	20.32	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	11.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.11	20.50
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	9.15	11.35	13.59	15.15	16.85	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	12.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.05	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasling ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	6 15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.25	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	6 27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 27, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $4.93

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 131=Tls. 76.33
@ 73.7=Mex. $103.57

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.5
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 268
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1806
Native Interest Tls. .22

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/6
London ..... Demand 5/6½
India ..... T.T. 366½
Paris ..... T.T. 728½
Paris ..... Demand 731½
New York ..... T.T. 130½
New York ..... Demand 131
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 41½
Batavia ..... T.T. 275
Singapore ..... T.T. 42½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/7
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8½
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 759
New York ..... o/d. 132½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Nominal

Roubles 1,485 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $9.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½		£1
" 1 @ 685½		Francs 7.64
" 6.75 @ 119½		Gold $1
" 1 @ 45		Yen 2.48
" 1 @ 15		Rupees 4.19
" 1 @ —		Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 27, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 97.50
Shanghai Lands Tls. 66.00

Unofficial
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.00 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.75 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 17.50 December
Shanghai Docks Tls. 156.00 Dec.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord).
Tls. 9.15 December

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 27, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
Central Stores 6% Debs. @ Tls. 75.00
Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.00
Langkats @ Tls. 16.25

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 24.—Today's Metal prices wese:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%).	Nominal		
Standard Tin (cash)	340	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. Nominal	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	340	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 24.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:
Consols 2½% for account £58½
Cheques on London at Paris .....Fr. 26.08
T.T. on London at New York ..... G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) .....49½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount..... 3½%
Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies .....30.19d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 20.00d.
Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1⅛ inch staple ..... 24.54d.
Plantation Rubber, October ..... 2s. 2½d. paid.
Deliveries, China Silk .....116 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk ..... 56 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk .....144 bales

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, September 24.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 6d.
Tenders at 1s. 6d.
Receive 14%.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 5-29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 5-29/32d.
Receive 14%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 4.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 3.000.000.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., sends us the following translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held at Singapore, September 25:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.46½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 1½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.47 per pound equivalent to 1s. 1½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market: weak. Offered, 1,167 tons, sold, 712 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that their auctions this week showed prices of cents 47 to cent 45 for Pale Crepe and cents 47 to cent 43 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier.

Letters From The Front To The Folks At Home

"I just lately returned from going over the top," writes Private Ray Congleton, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, in a letter to his sister, published in The New Philadelphia Times, "and, believe me, it was some experience."

Private Congleton, in a way as natural as daylight, describes the contrasting gloriousness and "outright hell" that are the basic ingredients of modern battles. Empey's book can give him no more pointers, he writes. In the short space of five hundred words, it seems to at least one critic, Private Congleton presents several pointers that might be of value to all writers of war-books.

He begins by presenting this side-light, a very important side-light, on the feeling of a young soldier going into action, which most of the professional war-book writers seem to have missed:

I can't quite describe the glorious part of fighting, but when you have trained and worked for a certain length of time how to shoot, how to attack, and a thousand other little things of how to act when in action—you have endured a lot of hardships learning that stuff. Then when the real time comes you are crazy to see how things are going to work out, and to see first how badly you can lick the guy whom you have cussed for months and who is the cause of all your hardships and sufferings. You wonder if you will come through it, and, if not, you have given your life for a great cause and great country. Those are some of the things that make the battle "glorious."

Then there is the other side of it. I went seventy-two hours without water. In fact, I got so thirsty I could put the stones in my mouth as they have a certain amount of moisture in them, and as for hunger, I didn't eat a thing for three days or nights. But you don't get hungry. There are certain things that keep you from it. Once I was right in the middle of two barrages, and down as far as I could get in a shell-hole. Well, I never expected to get out of there, so I lighed up a Fatima (which was my last pack), and I thought over my past life. I thought, "Well, Ray, old kid, you haven't been such a bad guy, you never cussed much, never stole; of course you've been rather mean, and told a few lies occasionally, but you have feared God and said your prayers at night and not every one can have the privilege of dying for this cause or censor you for so doing." I said my prayers there and no one will ever be able to tell me there is no God Almighty, for I know He brought me through it, and Mabe, dear, if ever I get back, I am going to be a different lad.

When I got back to the rest billet my shirt and breeches were nothing but a bunch of rags. My hands had bled from blisters from "digging in"—I was some sight, and not much fight left in me. But, if necessary, no doubt, I could have been game. You see I got a black eye from the dirt thrown by a shell. My helmet was blown to kingdom come, a bad place one side of my nose, I had two pieces of shrapnel in the right hand, and some lodged underneath my arm in the skin. They removed it all with cocaine, so it did not amount to much. I didn't even go back to hospital. I stayed right there to get my revenge. However, I will always have one souvenir—the side of my nose makes me look different, but I am proud of it, and consider myself lucky.

Then there's the counting up of faces after the battle, the vacant places—the poignancy of this aftermath of every battle has never perhaps, received a simpler, truer, more effective summing up than in Private Congleton's words:

The worst part of it all is when you return and we all get together to see who's here and who's not. You've been like a big family, being together ever since you joined, eating in the same kitchen, slept in the same place, gone through the same hardships and good times together, and you feel you know one another's mother and father as well as if you came from the same town—hearing them talk of them, and seeing pictures of them. You've heard him talk about "my girl," and how he hopes to get back and marry her, and every one seems like brothers, and when you find they didn't return, it is real hell, I tell you.

As for the fight, we licked 'em clean off the map. They didn't have a look in. There are a thousand things I'd love to tell you, but can't. You probably read all about it in the papers, for it was the first time Americans attacked in force and certainly was a success. We cleaned up those boys who are brought up on Kultur, in fact, we gave them a little Kultur Americaine, and I guess it didn't taste very good, for they told us we were bloodthirsty, and I want to say right here, "It's damn good manners to be so, when you are fighting a people as treacherous as they are." One of the officers said: "You are just a darned bunch of school kids." This made us mad, for we were as cool as cucumbers and laughed, joked, and smoked when going right over the top, and called to each other to know "how many you got." My "baby" was sure working and I burned up two rifles, so you can see old Henry 2d was stepping out. I believe I got a German for every one of my relatives. Here is one of the German's new treacherous stunts. They carry a little revolver about the size of a man's finger, and it has one "22" shell in it. They hold up their hands and holler "Kamerad," and when they get a chance they use it on you. They usually turn their backs to you and then they hold up their hands and this little pistol is down in the palm of their hand and you can't see it.

At present writing I am feeling supreme and am in best of health. We don't go over the top every day and war may be over before I get to have the pleasant (?) experience again, because there are others who share in this and all want to try their luck.

I now have service stripes, eight wound stripes, and some bump on the side of my nose. "Left, left, I had a good home but I left."

Please don't worry, for I am well and happy and I will come home and eat of the fatted calf yet.

Love to all, RAY.

Lieut. H. S. Bonney, of Buck Grove, Iowa, writes in a chatty way of French drinkables, "dud" shells, and poison-gas. Just incidentally he reveals that a passing shell fragment removed one prong of the buckle on his Sam Brown belt, forcing him to expend $10 for a new belt.

He comments in a recent letter to his mother:

I suspect that things in old Buck Grove are quiet, since so many of the young fellows have left, but it will be a blessing in disguise for many of them. Believe me, they will find that B. G. is a mighty small place on the map when they have been in this man's army for a few months. It is simply up to the individual what happens to him. He is either a soldier or a prisoner, and life for the prisoner at the front is no bed of roses. We had a few men who thought it a nice thing to get pickled to the eyes on red wine, so they were given extra work in the front-line trenches, where they had no place to sleep except what they fixed for themselves after the day's work was done. You can bet that getting drunk in this outfit has ceased to be a popular pastime. When a man has to live under shell-fire twenty-four hours a day and do hard work with it, the pleasure of the little brown jug disappears rapidly and they look at life as worth living after all.

It is surprising, however, how little drinking there is done in the Army now. Wine is as easy to get as water and in some of the villages stronger liquors can be obtained, in an illegal way, but I have seen fewer men under the influence of liquor than I have seen in the United States under similar conditions. The French use wine as a beverage at their meals, and our men seem to think it is up to their honor not to get drunk, and therefore pass up the booze. Of course, there is now and then some soak that gets on a jag, but a trip to the lines sobers him up and keeps him sober for some time later.

Lieut. Bonney recently lost a typewriter; some German artilleryman had the bad manners to blow it up. As to the belt, which was injured in the same manner, the Lieutenant writes:

I am sending you under separate cover my old Sam Brown belt. You can see where a shell fragment hit it (one prong of the buckle was shot away, A.F.B.), and I assure you it was too close for comfort. Cost me $10 for a new belt. Damn the boche!

Regarding shells, both of the "dud" and gas varieties, Lieut. Bonney has little good to report. He comments:

Believe me, it is a sensation, and then some, to have one of them come your way. You lay for at least an hour while the darned thing is going into the ground, and then when it don't go off you take a long breath and say things that are not printable. For my part, I'd just as soon have a live one near me when I am in a shell-hole as the duds, for they go off and the trouble is over, but a dud is sometimes one with a delayed-action fuse on it, and it goes off after you have made up your mind it is a dud, and then you get h—l scared out of you. First, you hear the thing coming, then hit the ground and it seems an hour afterward that, Powie! and there is one 'l of a mess of mud and dirt all over you, and the smoke nearly chokes you to death. Sometimes the darned things are gas-shells, and then it is a case of getting into masks "tootsweet," as the men say, and cussing with a mouth full of rubber and that is a difficult thing to do in a proper manner. The Hun now has a shell that goes off in the air, and lets a mess of gas down, but our men are wise to them, and can tell by the burst that they are gas-shells, and you should see them get into their gas-masks and dig out. Our mask is the best in the world and there is no gas that the Hun has invented that will pass through it, so our men just put them on and wait for the wind to carry the gas away, but the cursed stuff is a menace all the time, and is liable to be used when least expected. But there is one consolation and that is that we have the same kind of gas to use that the boche has, and his mask is not any too good, and what we do to him once in a while is no trouble.

When a boche airplane drop down and sets afire the gas-bag of your observation balloon, it is etiquette to jump out, trusting that the parachute specially furnished for such occasions will operate as intended. A great deal of this parachute jumping is performed along the Western front, but the chances for trouble are so considerable that the man who gets down safely is usually invited to a dinner in honor of the happy occasion.

Lieut. Malcolm A. Sedgwick tells in The Sioux City Journal how it feels to parachute a thousand feet—with a dinner at the end of it:

I had a chance to try my parachute yesterday and I thought I would tell you about it and if you think best you can tell mother. Murphy and I went up to observe for a small attack about noon. There were quite a number of clouds in the sky at the time and the men on the ground could not keep very close tab on the enemy planes and one succeeded in getting pretty close to us before we knew it. They pulled us right down to 300 meters and held us there, but the plane came right on in spite of our machine-guns and a barrage of anti-aircraft guns. He came slowly around until he was between us and the sun and then he drove at us, firing his machine-gun all the time. Two bullets went through the basket and one passed through my parachute-case, which was slung on the side. We heard the bullets whistling past and decided that it was time to leave. I had the telephone head-set so Murphy went first. He hung on the side and dropped and I watched him until his parachute opened, then I swung over the side and was all ready to let go when I discovered that I was straddling my rope and I had to crawl back in, straighten myself out, and climb over again. For some reason or other I didn't want to let go of that basket but I thought "Here goes," and dropped. I fell with a terrific speed for what seemed like an age, when suddenly the parachute opened and I was safe. I could see Murphy strung up by the neck like a jumping-jack about 100 yards away below me. He saw me and waved, and we both signaled back and forth and had a big time. I looked up at the balloon, which had not yet burned. It was rolling around and diving because of the lack of ballast when suddenly an incendiary bullet hit the gas-bag and it went up in flames. We both landed in a wheat field. As I struck the ground I tried to run so that the parachute would not drag me, but there was a pretty strong wind and I was thrown and dragged about fifteen feet before I could cut myself loose. I was not hurt in the least and have had no ill effects.

It is considered quite a thing in the French army to jump in the parachute, and the French company next to us gave a big dinner party last night to celebrate the affair. It was a wonderful affair. They had magnificent big bouquets for both Murphy and me and a peach of a dinner. I am enclosing the menu, which I want you to keep for me.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 24.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d. paid.
Tendency of market: quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Sept. 23:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3d. paid.
Tendency of market: dull.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATER

TONIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28th
Starring Engagement for Two Nights Only
of
THURBER and THURBER
Eccentric Comedians
In a unique comedy conception, introducing their Original Futurist Dance

The Fine English Film Drama
"TATTERLEY" "TATTERLEY"
From the famous novel by TOM GALLON
featuring
CHARLES ROCK
CHARLES ROCK
of
Drury Lane Theatre
A great story and a great artiste to interpret the leading part. You will find it just a dear old world story that will both please and entertain you.

Pathe's American Gazette
Lonesome Luke Lonesome Luke
He with the smile
in
"Here Come the Girls"
Some boys—Some girls—Some laughs

Matinee, Sunday, 3 p.m.
PEARL WHITE—in
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
Episode 1: The Hooded Terror
Episode 2: The Eye of the Tiger
and
THURBER AND THURBER
Eccentric Comedians

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

To-Night To-Night
Showing
The 3rd and 4th Episodes of the Great Serial of the Year
"The Secret of the Submarine"
It is Thrilling—It is in Fifteen Episodes of the Very Best Featuring
Juanita Hansen and Thomas Chatterton
"The Secret of the Submarine"
is full of Furious Actions. There is the continuous efforts of Lieut. Hope, Mahlin, Olga and Morton to win the "Secret" all backed by powerful but conflicting influences. There is the intrigue constantly developing the "Double Mystery," the succession of Smashing Sensations.

N.B.—On Sunday Night, and Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m., showing by Special Request the 1st and 2nd Episodes of the "SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE," together with Episodes 3rd and 4th.

SHOWING ON
Saturday, Sunday, Monday
Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th
AND
MATINEE ON SUNDAY

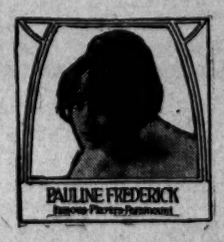
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

Thos. H. Ince's
NEWEST and GREATEST SPECTACLE
THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID
Written by C. GARDNER SULLIVAN
Directed and Photographed by IRVIN V. WILLAT

Special Music
Popular Prices

See at the OLYMPIC THEATRE on Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th

PAULINE FREDERICK
IN
"THE SLAVE MARKET"



CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kalyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office; 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

NATURE'S MEDICINE

Solace In The Quiet And Solitude Of The Wilderness

What medicine in the quietude of Nature! After a day of feverish struggle to make the discords of human endeavor harmonise with the soul's aspirations for tranquillity and peace go into a bit of natural woods bordering a calm, shadow-tinted lake and in the twilight silence listen to the innumerable whisperings of the leaves. Stretch your weary body on the greensward and with an ear to the earth note the quick bursting of the roots of those tiny blades through the compressed ground. Catch the quick changes in light and shadow of the breeze-stirred branches overhead. High over the water a swallow darts and sails, emblem of faith, against a tender sky. The waters lip the shore with accents of pure joy. Cool, soft winds steal through your hair and caress your cheek like the fingers of dear companions gone before.

In such sweet solitude all cares and worries fall into forgetfulness and their places are filled with gentle thoughts and fond remembrances. The harsh sounds on the busy day no longer assail the ear with their disturbing sequence. Nature is the only actor in this lovely scene and all her movements are full of gentle grace, all her sounds accord, one with the other, making a pleasant chorus, "a concord of sweet sounds," that win your whole being to their melodious flow.

Here you become one with the expanding sky, the reflecting water, the calm growing trees, the playful grasses. Something liberal takes possession of your heart and brain and soul and a great kindliness glows within. Humanity is softly transmuted into an essence of brotherhood. No longer is your sight material, your senses so. The eye of the mind beholds a universe of quiet cheer, peopled with lovers of Truth. Nature has wrought a miracle. You are translated with all the hitherto distracted earth into a land of pure delight where no fault lies and all eyes look unclouded into other eyes that look and beam again.

The glory of that dreamed-of heaven lies in that little, lonely nook beside the placid lake.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$535
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$380
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$158 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 151 S.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 125
Hongkong Wharf ...	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$17 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 126 B.
Oriental	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146 x D
Kungyik	Tls. 16½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.90 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$88
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.80 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 20 S.
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10 B.
Padang	Tls. 11 S.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Kiebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82½ B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.Sept. 30

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M.Oct. 5

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle...Sept. 29

CARRYING AMERICAN VIM TO THE FRONT

Troops Passing Through England For France Are Eager For The Conflict

'WILDCAT' BOYS A MODEL

Mountaineers In 'Tank Division' Soon Become Expert Marksmen With Army Rifle

By Charles H. Grasty
(*New York Times*)

An English Seaport, Aug. 17.—I made a slight change in my timetable for returning to France, in order to see something of American troops freshly arrived and en route to training camps here and across the Channel.

At Waterloo Station I fell in with a party of American officers on their way to join their commands, and was so interested in what they told me that I wanted to see more. On the train, American officers, who had landed two days ago, told me they had had a quick and quiet voyage across the Atlantic, not seeing any sign of a submarine. They were pleased with England, but somewhat puzzled by the reserved way of the British.

"We've been walking up and down the Waterloo Station platform for half an hour, passing and repassing the Lord Mayor of London, in uniform and escorted by a British officer, but they gave us no sign of recognition," remarked an American Brigadier General.

"That's just shyness," I replied. "We Americans express, and our British cousins repress, their feelings. In both cases our feeling are about the same underneath."

The Lord Mayor, who was en route to France occupied an adjoining carriage, and in the course of the journey, I took advantage of my acquaintance with him to ask permission to bring the Americans in and introduce them.

He was delighted, and a pleasant Anglo-American party was soon formed. The Lord Mayor, having made thirty-six visits to America, was immediately and entirely at home with the American officers.

I found the English port swarming with American troops. They have but recently arrived, and are letting no grass grow under their feet on the way to France. Rapid as is the movement, it is none to fast for these restless men with the "get there" spirit inbred in them.

Wildcat on Their Sleeves

I saw one lot marching by early this morning, and one of their officers said: "Those men have made three moves in as many days. They turned out about daylight this morning and are now on their way to the transports."

In spite of their heavy packs, they marched with a light, springy gait, and with an air of going to a picnic. These men wore a wildcat embroidered on the sleeve, and I recognised the "Wildcat Division," descriptions of which I had read in The New York Times.

In the course of the day I met many officers with the same device, and had an opportunity to learn more about these sturdy mountaineers whose almost total seclusion for generations has been one of the remances of the polyglot American history. They have stepped right out of an isolation where the existence of foreign countries was but vaguely known. They are pure-blood Americans, without the cross of strange breeds.

Let me say, I have nowhere seen men who have more worthily represented us. They are spare and hard as nails, and quick to acquire habits of discipline. I noticed particularly how punctilious they are in saluting, in which respect they set an example for the new country troops who are usually somewhat lax in that particular.

The officers say that they are always trustworthy and sober, and need no watching. It struck me that their badge of identity serves to create pride and self-respect in these troops, and the practice might profitably be extended to all divisions, so as to cultivate a healthy emulation in valor and good behavior. I talked with one of their officers, who hails from the Bronx, a veteran of the Spanish war who belonged to a regimental rifle team of the New York National Guard.

Seen Expert With The Rifle

"They're the best shots in America," said he, referring especially to the mountaineers from Tennessee and the Carolinas. "They've been wonderful in adapting themselves to the new rifle. One man, who never before had his hands on an army rifle and who was just out of the hospital, was taken to the rifle range, and qualified immediately as a marksman. His first shot was low, to the right, I explained to him how to hold his piece high, and his next nine shots hit the silhouette figure which now serves as the bullseye.

"Most of these men never have seen a tree so high they couldn't pick a squirrel off the topmost limb, but they're used to the twenty-two caliber hunting rifle. The least bit of practice is sufficient to teach them the use of the new rifle, and they're delighted with it."

To enumerate where the men seen as this park hail from is like calling a roll of the States. The division referred to above includes Floridians and Alabamans as well as New Yorkers. I have met officers of another division, fresh from home who speak no less enthusiastically of their soldiers who are from Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. They are all big husky fellows of the same build and type as the Americans who, a few days ago, helped push the line back from Moriancourt to Bray, going in under a barrage, in continuation of a two days' force march. These farmer boys from the West are ready now to do the same, according to the opinion of the West Point officers who command them.

I want to say a word about the officers drawn from civilian life. What I have seen here tends to confirm my previous observation of the fine results in training, of which Plattsburg is the pattern. Perhaps our greatest single problem in suddenly putting a huge army in the field was how to get officers with any sort of expert training. It has been done. What was lacking in time and facilities seems to have been supplied by the horse sense and adaptability of the American type. Nothing surprises staid Europe quite so much as our rapid development in that respect.

We were sorry to leave this place where the tide of young Americanism is running full. I would want nothing better than to stay here and talk war and home with my own as they go by. They are always changing, but always the same. Where can you find the like of these exuberant, practical ideal crusaders in the cause of liberty? And they have "such flat backs, and straight legs, and their eyes shine like stars."

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 24, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-22
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	none
Pomfret	„	none
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	15-18
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	3-15
Ananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Locannuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	13-14
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	16-20
Lemons	each	2
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-5
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-16
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	„	15-18
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-35
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$3.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$.245
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.30
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

The All British
Standard
READINESS—and suitability for long or short journeys, under any conditions give to the STANDARD LIGHT CAR Owner a satisfaction which can only come from the possession of a good article.
Make sure of getting delivery of post-war model by sending your enquiry to:
THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds Bright Music!

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 First-Class Service!

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept.	28 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept.	29 —	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	6 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct.	11 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	12 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	26 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	3 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	15 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	21 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	28 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept.	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	1 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	4 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	3 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	14 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	15 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept.	28 —	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	28 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	29 8.00*	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	29 D.L.	Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	29 D.L.	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept.	29 D.L.	Amoy and Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	29 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept.	29 —	Hongkong	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	30 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	30 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Sept.	30 —	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	1 D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	3 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept.	28 noon	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	29 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept.	29 10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1 8.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	4 4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept.	28 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	28 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept.	29 D.L.	Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	29 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept.	30 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept.	30 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	1 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	2 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 27 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27 —	Swatow	Talsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 27 —	Japan	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 27 —	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 27 —	Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27 —	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 27 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27 3.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 27 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 27 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, September 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, Sept. 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kweilee**, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, September 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, September 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yangtsze**, Captain W. Hall, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Finelson, will leave on **Tuesday, October 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, October 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, October 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, Sept. 29**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Chiyuen**, Capatin W. R. Wallace, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Sunday, September 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Sunday, September 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, September 30**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, October 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, October 3**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Oct. 3**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 15**, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. H. MacKenion, will leave on **Saturday** noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, Sept. 29**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, October 1**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, October 9**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisa's Str. **Arabia Maru**, Capt. S. Nagata, will be depatched on **Saturday, Sept. 28** at 5 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Co., at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Friday, October 26**, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Ens.	Jap.	Rus.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17 00	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Singan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Arabia maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	do	..	..	..	..	15.00	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Talsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Kashima maru	..	.	a17.00	..	..	15.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Foochow	Haean	21 00	.	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chiyhen	21 00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada or U.S.A.		..	14 30	..	..	..	14.00
do		..	15.30	..	..	..	15.00
Pekin and T'sin (Every day	Train	..	7.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shangking	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00					8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Sept. 30.							
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Monteagle	..					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, October 1.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntiep	14.00	14	..	..	..	13.30
Wednesday, Oct. 2.							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17 00	..	..	..	..

A Money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. **Kiangwah** left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. **Tungting** left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Tsingtao and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Talshun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The R.M.S. Monteagle with mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Hongkew Wharf tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. The Monteagle sails for Hongkong Monday.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Kawachi Maru ..... Sept. 2
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 16
Inaba Maru,..... Sept. 22

For Liverpool etc.

Arestes ..... Sept. 20

For San Francisco

Siberia Maru..... Sept. 3
China ..... Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru ..... Sept. 13
Colombia ..... Sept. 15

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru ..... Sept. 15

For Tacoma:

Africa Maru ..... Sept. 8

For Vancouver

Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 19
Key West ..... Sept. 26

For Marseilles

Fukura Maru ..... Sept. 8

For Port Said:—

Sphinx ..... Sept. 9

For Italy, etc:

Roma ..... Sept. 12

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
HNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br. g.b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Woodlark	Br. g-b.				

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 23 —	Hongkong	Chiyen Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28 —	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5 —	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 3 —	Japan	Maynet		
Sept. 12	Tsingtao	Taiho No. 3.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16 —	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 24 —	Japan	Maoka Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Sept. 24 —	Japan	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Sept. 25 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 25 —	Japan	Chuyu Maru	Jap.	Suzuki & Co
Sept. 25 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co.
Sept. 25 —		Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 25 —		Daikoku M. 2	Jap.	
Sept. 25 —		Nopsic	Am.	
Sept. 26 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 26 —	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 26 —	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 26 —	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Sept. 26 —	Hankow	Wooling Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 26 —		Meian	Am.	Socony.
Sept. 26 —	Hongkong	Manche	Fr.	M.M.
Sept. 26 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs

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Monteagle ..... Oct. 11	
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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYU MARU	For San Francisco	October 6
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 3
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 28

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For Genoa

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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.		arr.	leave.
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 27	Sept. 28
"MANILA MARU (18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KEELUNG MARU (1,569 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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KITANO MARU	16,000		

AMERICAN LINE

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KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 1
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Oct. 8
SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi	Oct. 15

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. P. Saito	Oct. 19

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. ? Yamazaki,	Oct. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

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TANGO MARU	14,000		
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500		Nov. 20

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Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

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Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

SEVEN BUILDINGS BURN IN BLAZE IN HONGKEW

Ching Lun Sock And Singlet Factory, Damaged August 28, Endangered By Blaze

Fire, originating in a Chinese dwelling house in the alley way leading from Dixwell Road, to the Ching Lun Singlet and Sock Factory, badly damaged three adjoining dwellings and gutted four buildings in the terrace in the rear of the alleyway early yesterday afternoon. The factory was endangered and three other houses were damaged by fire and water. The fire is the second in the district within a month, the Ching Lun factory having been damaged August 28.

The same difficulties encountered in fighting the factory blaze August 28 hampered the Brigade yesterday. The north and south sides of the district are bounded by a creek and only a footbridge connects the alleyway with East Hanbury Road. The flames had already jumped from the alleyway to the terrace when the Hongkew company arrived in response to a telephone call received at 1:19 o'clock. A general alarm was immediately turned in.

Firemen fought their way by burning houses and sent lines through other dwellings in order to surround the fire and save the factory. Several times flying sparks dropped on the temporary roof of matting on the factory and lines were laid through the factory compound just in time to save the building, a line of hose brought through the skylight of the factory stemming the threatening fires.

Many of the buildings used by the Ching Lun Company for storage purposes contained large quantities of straw braid and burned fiercely.

The fire was practically extinguished after an hour's hard battle.

FUR AUCTION IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The total sales for three days at the Autumn auction of furs amounted to G.$1,750,000. Raw skins brought the highest price ever paid in this country and ermine was thirty-five percent higher than last Spring.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March The Royal Review .....Losey
Overture—Elizia and Claudia ..... Mercadante
Waltz—Souviens Toi .....Waldteufel
Selection—La Fille de Madame Angot .....Lecocq
Waltz—Amoureuse ..... Berger
Selection—Cox and Box .....Sullivan
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

News Brevities

Fire in a sorting shed of the Naigai Wata Kaisha No. 3 cotton mill, 19 West Soochow Road, late Thursday night burned a quantity of cotton waste. The No. 7 Company of the Brigade assisted the mill staff and the outbreak was subdued in about an hour's time. The damage apart from that to the shed was small.

* * *

Mr. R. F. C. Master, attorney, who was disbarred by British Assessor Byrne at the Mixed Court recently, was reinstated yesterday morning. Before the regular police cases were heard, Assessor Byrne, addressing Mr. Master, stated that the Court had read the letter from Mr. Master and that the order made on September 10 would be vacated.

* * *

News of the death in action of Mr. E. Kenneth Bonsey, son of the Rev. Arthur Bonsey, principal of Griffith John College, Hankow, has been received at Hankow. Young Bonsey has been serving in the Royal Garrison Artillery for the last two years and was poisoned on June 25 and died July 2.

* * *

Raymond Taylor was convicted of vagrancy in the United States Court For China yesterday before Judge Charles S. Lobingier and sentenced to three months and a day in Bilibid Prison, Manila.

* * *

A protest was lodged by General Li Shun of Kiangsu Thursday with Peking against the sending of Fengtien troops through his territory without first notifying him, according to a Peking telegram last night.

* * *

A civil claim for Tls. 240 by Mr. G. Magy against Mr. J. T. Hammond came up in the British Supreme Court before F. Alan Robertson, Acting Registrar, yesterday. The claim was for rent payable for the use of the premises at 484 Rue Eugene Bard, from May 15 to September. The case was adjourned for the defendant to file his defense. Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant.

* * *

A Chinese who jumped from a moving car on the Bund near Peking Road last night was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital where doctors said he sustained concussion of the brain. He was unconscious for nearly three hours.

American Co.,S.V.C. In Regular Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

occupy most of tomorrow. Sunday objectors will fire all practices scheduled regularly for Sunday tomorrow, beginning at 6 a.m. The regular rifle meeting schedule will begin at 2 p.m., practices 1 to 4 inclusive to be fired. On Sunday practices 5 to 9 will be fired, commencing at 8 a.m. and in the afternoon at 2 the annual American Company Cup competition, with teams entered from the various defense units, will be held. The annual Company Rifle Meeting competitions include shooting for the Officers' cup, Non-Coms' cup, Private's cup, a squad event and a fifth event called the New-Comers' spoon competition.

Recruits and 3rd class shots will be on the range from 9 to 12 Saturday.

There are nine "rookies" with the outfit, in charge of Lieut. Ashley, of which number, however, only three qualify as "green." Much is expected of the trio though.

An enthusiastic crowd of Boy Scouts is encamped a bit further down the range, but beyond a duel between buglers no signs of hostilities between them and this contingent have shown.

Liberty Loan Drive Is Started Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Barrow and Mr. C. L. Boynton. Others will be recruited.

At the headquarters an efficient staff is maintained to furnish information to prospective bond buyers. Mr. Rosenfeld will devote much of his time during the day and volunteer workers will help. Messrs. Robert Roth and Mr. Zamp were added to the staff yesterday.

A detail of sailors from the U.S.S. Samar and U.S.S. Quiros, in light marching order uniform, will be on guard at the headquarters daily. The rooms have been decorated by bluejackets under Chief Quartermaster Lewis L. Honoski of the Samar, Seamen W. R. Reed and B. G. Gillespie and Electrician G. H. McCormack assisting.

A heavy sale of bonds is anticipated in the early days of the drive because of the prevailing rate of exchange. With the Mexican dollar nearly equal in value to the gold dollar, the bonds are attractive to both foreigners and Chinese. Chinese are expected to be unusually active in the campaign and the Fourth Liberty Loan flotation here will mark the first time that a Chinese committee has had full charge of Chinese activities toward the promotion of a foreign war bond sale. Mr. A. T. Harr, who has been active in interesting the Chinese, has left the entire management of collections in the hands of his committee, headed by Mr. Chu Pao-san, and the innovation is expected to increase interest in the loan among the Chinese.

The committee of Americans has a list of all Americans in the Settlement and every citizen of the United States will be visited. The results of the visits will be recorded at committee headquarters. If the first attempt is not successful, other members of the committee will interview the American and in this way it is expected that Liberty bonds will be purchased by every man in Shanghai owing allegiance to the United States.

ADMIRAL TSAI GIVES DINNER

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, the Honorary Captain of the 8th Membership Campaign of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, gave a dinner last night at the Great Eastern Hotel to the workers in the campaign. About 100 persons attended, among whom there were:

Chu Ching-lan, Ex-Governor of Canton; General Chiang Cho-ping, Vice-Minister of the Army; Mr. M. T. Liang, former Taotai of this port; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the City Magistrate; Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the general Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Ku Shing-yi, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Nantao; Mr. Wen Tsung-yao; Mr. Tan Hai-chow, compradore of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. Y. C. Tong; Mr. Sung Han-chang, Shanghai manager of Bank of China; Mr. Y. M. Chien, submanager of the Bank of Communications; Mr. C. W. Nieh, manager of Chung Foo Union Bank; Mr. Andrew O. Ben, manager of Sincere Insurance Co.; Mr. C. S. Chow of Tung Kee and Co.; Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Kuo Loh, manager of Wing On Co.; Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of Teh Tah Cotton Mill; Mr. S. U. Zau, compradore of B.A.T. Co.; Mr. Law Chin-siau, compradore of Reiss and Co.; Mr. C. F. Oats Hsu of Watson and Co.; Mr. C. C. Woo, manager the Ta Tah Steamship Navigation Co.; Zee Vee-yung of Fu Chang Corporation; Dr. P. H. Lo, chief secretary of S. N. H. R.; Mr. H. K. Kwang of Kiangnan Dock and Mr. S. D. Li, or Nanyang College.

TWO AMERICANS TRIED FOR ARMED ROBBERY

Both Plead Guilty But Clemency Is Asked For One

Paul Oscar Lucas and Charles August Krausch, alias Charles Nelson, were tried in the United States Court for China yesterday afternoon on charges of robbery. Judge Charles S. Lobingier reserved his decision in both cases. Both men entered pleas of guilty. Both Attorney H. D. Rodger, who represented the defendants, and Special United States Attorney Earl B. Rose recommended clemency for Nelson. Mr. Rose asked for a long sentence for Lucas.

Both men were implicated in the opium robbery at 58 Kin Loong Ka on August 19. They claimed American citizenship when brought before the Mixed Court for trial and were turned ever to American jurdisdiction.

Nelson and Lucas told the Court hard luck stories. Mr. Rodger, appointed by the Court to represent both, stated that Nelson had attempted to procure employment from Shanghai hongs and was not wanted because he had no citizenship papers. He was thrice refused recognition at the United States Consulate-General but registered for the military draft in August. After registering for the draft he was obliged to register as a German subject. He did this under protest and later filed formal objections with the Foreign Commissioner.

He worked as a commission salesman for a Russian in an attempt to support his wife and children but the salary was too low.

"This defendant has been very unfortunate," said Mr. Rodger. "He took the name of Nelson in order to obtain a position but he was branded as a German and no firm would employ him. Since his arrest he has given assistance to the district attorney and the police and his information led to the arrest of others implicated in the crime. Considering the circumstances, this defendant is entitled to the greatest leniency.

Mr. Rose termed Krausch, or Nelson, "a victim of red tape." The district attorney had previously told the Court that a cable from the Secretary of the United States Navy vouched that the defendant was a native of Brooklyn and had served in the American Navy.

Mr. Rose recommended leniency.

"A German name and the loss of his discharge papers showing that he had served in the American Navy have been two handicaps which have prevented Krausch from obtaining employment," he said. "He has attempted to register as an American but because someone had said he was a German, he was not recognised. Thereafter he was unable to secure employment."

The district attorney reviewed the action in the Mixed Court before an American Assessor who knew that Krausch was not recognised as an American and then told of his readiness to assist the police in apprehending men implicated in the Kin Loong Ka robbery. Mr. Rose commended the defendant's attitude from the time he was taken to the American jail.

"The Court knows that in some cases, evidence such as has been given by Krausch could lead to an offer of immunity from punishment," said Mr. Rose, who closed with the plea for clemency for Krausch because without his assistance, the police would have had no means of bringing to justice several others implicated.

Lucas was tried on the same charge. He was in Shanghai because of his inability to got to the United States from Manila, he said. The evidence brought out that Lucas had served nine months for larceny and three months for attempting to escape from Bilibid Prison, Manila.

Attempts to get employment in Manila were unsuccessful and the movements of troops from the Philippines to San Francisco crowded army transports so that deportation was out of the question. His application for enlistment in the army was refused because of the jail sentence. He was thus forced to return to Shanghai as Chief John W. Green of the Secret Service ordered him to leave Manila.

FIRST CHINESE BISHOP WILL BE CONSECRATED

Rev. T. C. Shen, Archdeacon, To Be Elevated At Church Of Our Savior Wednesday Morning

The Rev. T. C. Shen, Archdeacon and the first Chinese to be raised to that dignity by the Church of England, will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of Chekiang at the Church of Our Savior Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

Archdeacon Shen was born at Ningpo in 1861 and comes of a clerical family. His father, the Rev. Shen Eng-teh, was the first Chinese clergyman of the Church of England in Chekiang. Archdeacon Shen was educated in the schools of the Church Missionary Society at Ningpo and continued his education in Trinity College, where he eventually became a master and later headmaster.

He was ordained deacon at Christ Church, Ningpo, October 20, 1889, and was ordained priest in the same church in 1890. Mr. Shen remained in scholastic work till 1911, when he became pastor of Ningpo city with its two churches, Grace Church and Christ Church. The latter church was enlarged in 1916 during his incumbency. In 1909 Mr. Shen was appointed examining chaplain to the bishop in Chekiang and in 1911 was appointed archdeacon, the first Chinese clergyman to be raised to that dignity.

In the beginning of 1917 Archdeacon Shen took up the work of the pastorate of Hangchow. He has been the president almost throughout and always the guiding spirit of the Chinese Church Missionary Society, which was started in 1901, and carries on missionary work at the expense and under the management of the Chinese in a district southwest of Hangchow.

One of the new bishop's chief duties will be to have the Episcopal oversight of this work under the bishop of the diocese. He is also chairman of two of the three church councils in Chekiang. A younger brother of Archdeacon Shen's was one of the clergy of the Church Missionary Society and his oldest son is now rector of Grace Church in Shanghai. His second son is a doctor on the teaching staff of the Yale Medical School in Changsha.

Mrs. Busch To Lose All Her Property

Widow Of German-American Brewer Must Give Up Holdings To Custodian

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Real estate in a fashionable district in New York owned by Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, is to be sold by the Custodian of Alien Property. All of Mrs. Busch's property in this country, which is valued at many millions of dollars, has been seized by the Custodian of Alien Property while she is in Germany.

BRAZIL AND AUSTRIA IN A STATE OF WAR

South American Republic Instructs Its Minister To Leave Vienna

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A state of war exists between Brazil and Austria, though there is no formal declaration of the fact from either side. Information has reached here that by instructions from his Government the Brazilian Minister at Vienna has closed the Legation and departed for Brazil, and it is understood that the Austrian Minister to Brazil is returning to his country shortly.

Rio de Janeiro, September 26.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—It is said that the German newspapers are criticising Brazilian affairs in Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and their attitude so aroused the populace that attacks were made on the offices of three papers.

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SHOWROOMS : 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Business and Official Notices

Union Church Sunday School

The above will assemble for the opening of the new Session on Sunday next, 29th September, morning 9.30. afternoon 3 o'clock. New scholars will be heartily welcomed.

G. F. FORSHAW,
Hon. Secretary.
19497

LOST

A Bank Order, No. 12, for Taels 1,000, due on 22nd day of 8th moon, issued by The Chin Kee, 敬記 payable to The Shun Chong Bank 錢莊. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said order, which has been declared null and void.

SHUN CHONG BANK,
Shanghai.
錢莊
19492

Large Quantity of Provisions For Sale

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Cocoa, Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc, etc;

Apply to
13 Nanking Road, Second floor
Room No. 7.
19457

Change of Address

The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.

WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.
Telephone No. "Central 2796."
19447

British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.

(Address): 7 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.

By Order of the Secretary of British Corporation.
19445

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

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Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road.
Special rates to men in uniform.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 86, North Szechuen Road.

Automatic Telephone

AN installation of AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, on the Strowger System, has been in use in the building of the CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE, North Honan Road, since February last. Anyone interested can obtain full information and witness a practical demonstration of this extremely simple and efficient system by applying to

SCOTT, HARDING & CO.,
Attorneys for
Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Telephone No. Central 173,
6 Peking Road, Shanghai.
19466

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APPLE CIDER
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TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Beg to announce the opening of their Western Branch at 2 Bubbling Well Road on October 1st.

Inspection is invited of a stock of high-grade Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Requisites.

Delivery service to all parts of the Settlement and French Town.

Telephone Western Branch C.2244
Telephone Main Store Cent. 2245
19503

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
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(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.
BIG STOCK
of
FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office, 41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exch nge business of every description with all foreign countries such as T./T, buying and selling of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.

Domestic exchange busine s is also solicited. Rate of Interest allowed on current acc unts and fixed deposits upon application.

Loans can be arranged up n approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000.000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Foreign Exchange business will not be transacted till further notice on account of the late arrival of some of the staff.

Telephone, Central 1941. 41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
19385

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.
19444

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Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

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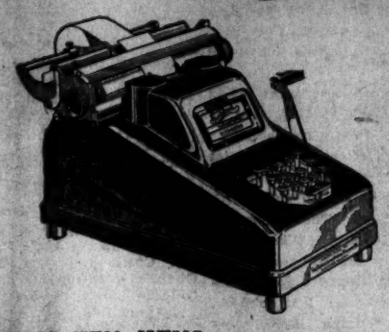

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No. 20 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
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No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
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Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases

DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.
19448 O-6

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher (diploma of University) wishes to give lessons in Russian. Also in mathematics, physics and French. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
19327

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19498 S-29

LESSONS in English, Spanish and drawing, given by young lady. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
19412 S. 28.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Near Hongkew or Broadway a teacher to coach a girl in shorthand speed. State lowest terms. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, an American stenographer that does copying, outside of office hours, charging by the page. Apply, stating terms, to "Literary Man," THE CHINA PRESS.
19501 S-28

WANTED experienced English nurse for child 4 years. Good salary given to suitable person. Write, giving particulars, to Box 468, THE CHINA ERESS.
19481 S. 29

WANTED: European with knowledge of stock accounting. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
19476 S. 28.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 422.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
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TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

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One large room and one large attic with bath attached also small room, facing garden. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
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19441

FURNISHED rooms with bathroom, hot and cold water, electric light and attendance. Board optional. Moderate rental. Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.
19503 S-29

TO LET: Small room, nicely furnished, with or without board. Convenient locality. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.
19496 S-29

TO LET, small furnished flat in Broadway. Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED, bachelor to join American in most comfortable rooms. Superior residence, garden, tennis, choice table, $90 inclusive. Also one cosy room, bright, airy, $80. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
19502 O-1

FLAT to let, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, gas stove, large verandah, also small room. Apply Mme. Manikus, 22a North Szechuen Road.
19483 S. 28

TO LET, a comfortable room, with good board, near Carter Road. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
19479 S. 29

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, two flats, 3 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water service, modern baths, hardwood floors.
19487

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern baths, hot water services.
19488

FLAT to let in Central district. 3 rooms and 1 bathroom, $100, including light, water and taxes. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
19473 S. 28.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.
19219 O.4.

ROOMS to let; two big furnished rooms, with wide front verandah and bathroom, complete modern conveniences. Good house and good location. Charges moderate. Apply, 36 Range Road.
19468

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by married couple, flat, (bedroom, sittingroom, bathroom, kitchen). Reply stating full particulars to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.
19490 S-29

WANTED room with board in private family by young man of quiet habits. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
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ADVERTISER requires front room, preferably down Park Lane. Free use of garden desirable. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
19440 S-29

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TO LET, offices, No. 17 Museum Road, ground floor. No. 37A Canton Road, 1st and 2nd floors. Also one large ground floor godown, No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
19499 O-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, European, seeks position. Good references. Can supply a Bond if necessary. Salary moderate. Apply to Box, 475, THE CHINA PRESS.
19493 O-4

POSITION wanted by efficient Chinese steno-typist with excellent knowledge of English. Please apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.
19491 S-28

SITUATION WANTED by experienced Chinese, knowledge of traveling salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office routine, with customs work. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
19484 O. 3

COMPETENT typist and correspondence clerk (British), with slight knowledge shorthand, desires situation. Thorough knowledge general office routine. Foreign and local experience. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
19467 S. 29.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Excellent household furniture, crockery, glassware, electro plate, linen, etc. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.
14495 S-28

FOR SALE: One 2¼ h.p. Indian motor-cycle, latest model, twin, only one month old and in perfect running order, for $325 (purchase price $383). Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.
19494 O-1

WANTED to buy two steel plates 4 x 8 feet ¼ inch thick. Address Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.
19489 S-28

FOR SALE: Dental outfit, including chair. American made. In perfect condition. Cheap. Owner giving up practice. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.
19470 S. 29.

FOR SALE: Light twin Indian motor-cycle, good condition, Tls. 150. See it at Star Garage.
19478 S. 28

FOR SALE: A valuable piece of land over 3½ mow, wide street frontage, ready for immediate use as club, or building purpose. Well laid-out with wooden pavilion, in the best section of the French Concession. To be sold as a bargain. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
19465

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